IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS

CHARLES KUEPER,

Plaintiff,

vs.

No. 91-L-734

R.J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, THE TOBACCO INSTITUTE, INC., and REESE DRUGS, INC.,

Defendants.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

December 15, 1992

Before the HONORABLE JAMES K. DONOVAN, Circuit Judge

APPEARANCES:

MR. BRUCE N. COOK, Attorney at Law, On behalf of the Plaintiff;

MR. RICHARD E. BOYLE, MR. PAUL G. CRIST & MR. RICHARD G. STUHAN, Attorneys at Law, On behalf of Defendant R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company;

MR. LARRY HEPLER, MR. JAMES GOOLD, and MR. THEODORE J. MacDONALD, Attorneys at Law, On behalf of Defendant Tobacco Institute; and

MR. MICHAEL J. NESTER, Attorney at Law, On behalf of Defendant Reese Drugs, Inc.

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| MARION BROWN OGLESBY, JR. Examination, by Mr. Cook Cross-examination, by Mr. Cook Continued cross-examination, by Mr. Continued cross-examination, by Mr. Continued cross-examination, by Mr. Continued cross-examination, by Mr. | |

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| 1 | second? |
|----|---|
| 2 | (A discussion was had off the record and outside the hearing |
| 3 | of the jury.) |
| 4 | THE COURT: Everybody is going to stay right in |
| 5 | their seats. I am going to work right here and we will take a |
| 6 | two minute break for the parties to consult for a second. |
| 7 | (Following a discussion among defense counsel off the record, |
| 8 | the following proceedings were reported in open court.) |
| 9 | THE COURT: We ready to proceed? Mr. MacDonald, do |
| 10 | you wish to proceed with this witness? |
| 11 | MR. MACDONALD: We have no questions, Your Honor. |
| 12 | THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. MacDonald, and who would |
| 13 | speak on behalf of Reynolds? |
| 14 | MR. STUHAN: I will, Your Honor. We have no |
| 15 | questions. |
| 16 | THE COURT: And on behalf of Reese? |
| 17 | MR. NESTER: No questions, Your Honor. |
| 18 | THE COURT: Mr. Lewis, thank you. Please watch |
| 19 | your step getting down, if you would. |
| 20 | MR. COOK: Your Honor, we have to take a short |
| 21 | break to secure the presence of a witness. That will take 10 |
| 22 | to 15 minutes probably. |
| 23 | THE COURT: Who is the next witness? |
| 24 | MR. COOK: Marion Oglesby. |

| 1 | THE COURT: We will take as brief a break as we |
|----|--|
| 2 | possibly can and get started with a new witness |
| 3 | (Following a recess, the following proceedings were reported |
| 4 | in open court.) |
| 5 | THE COURT: Mr. Cook, who did you indicate you were |
| 6 | calling next? |
| 7 | MR. COOK: Marion Oglesby. |
| 8 | THE COURT: Would the witness please come forward, |
| 9 | sir. Raise your right hand. |
| 10 | |
| 11 | |
| 12 | |
| 13 | |
| 14 | MARION BROWN OGLESBY, JR. |
| 15 | (being called as a witness by the Plaintiff, upon being duly |
| 16 | sworn, testified as follows) |
| 17 | THE COURT: Please take the witness stand, if you |
| 18 | would. |
| 19 | EXAMINATION BY MR. COOK: |
| 20 | Q. Would you state your name and address, sir. |
| 21 | A. Marion Brown Oglesby, Jr., [DELETED] |
| 22 | |
| 23 | Q. Mr. Oglesby, by whom are you employed? |
| | z ogressi, si whom are you emprojed. |
| 24 | A. RJR Nabisco. |

| 1 | Q. And what is your current status with them, sir: |
|----|---|
| 2 | A. I am a Senior Vice President with RJR Nabisco, |
| 3 | President of RJR Nabisco Washington, and Executive Vice |
| 4 | President with RJR Tobacco Company. |
| 5 | Q. Mr. Oglesby, with respect to RJR Nabisco, you are a |
| 6 | Senior Vice President. What are your duties at RJR Nabisco? |
| 7 | A. Senior Vice President for Government Relations, my |
| 8 | title. |
| 9 | Q. And you are the President of RJR Washington? |
| 10 | A. Right, it's a the Washington office is a kind of |
| 11 | a service entity for the rest of the corporation. It is a |
| 12 | separately owned Delaware Corporation in Washington. |
| 13 | Q. And you are an Executive Vice President with RJR |
| 14 | Tobacco? |
| 15 | A. I have that title, yes, sir. |
| 16 | Q. Would you be involved in governmental relations for |
| 17 | RJR Tobacco also? |
| 18 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 19 | Q. Your function overlaps between the three |
| 20 | corporations? |
| 21 | A. Correct. |
| 22 | Q. You were raised in Illinois. |
| 23 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 24 | Q. In Flora? |
| | · |

| 1 | A. Flora. |
|-----|---|
| 2 | Q. Which is about what 60-70 miles east of here? |
| 3 | A. Hour and 45 minutes in bad weather. |
| 4 | Q. And attend high school there? |
| 5 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 6 | Q. And I believe you attended the University of |
| 7 | Illinois for several years. |
| 8 | A. For a short time, yes, sir. |
| 9 | Q. You don't have a college degree. |
| 10 | A. No, sir. |
| 11 | Q. Then you went to work for Illinois Bell? |
| 12 | A. For Illinois Bell. Started in Centralia. Was |
| 13 | hired in Alton. Started in Centralia and worked in Peoria, |
| 14 | Rock Island, Moline, Springfield, and back I was manager |
| 15 | for Illinois Bell in Alton. |
| 16 | Q. Are you familiar with Cahokia, Illinois? |
| 17 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 18 | Q. Are you familiar with the Huck's store on the |
| 19 | southwest corner of Range and Jerome Lane? |
| 20 | A. The what store? |
| 21 | Q. Huck, H-U-C-K 711 type thing? |
| 22. | A. No, sir. |
| 23 | Q. It is near it is on the well, how many |
| 24 | let's see, Mr. Oglesby, I believe you are 49 or 50 years old? |

50. Α. 1 2 Happy birthday. Q. Thank you, sir. 3 Α. And after -- how long did you work for Illinois Q. 5 Bell? About four-and-a-half years. Α. What period of time does that take us to, sir? 7 Q. 8 Α. Takes us to January of 1967. And then in January of 1967, what did you do next? 9 Q. I went to Springfield, Illinois, as the principal 10 Α. assistant to the Speaker of the House of the Illinois General 11 12 Assembly. Was that gentleman Ralph Smith? 13 Q. Ralph Smith, yes, sir. 14 Α. And Mr. Smith later became a United States Senator? 15 Q. He was United States Senator for a short time. 16 Α. And he got beat in the primary election? 17 Q. No, Adalai Stevenson beat him in 1970. 18 Α. Did you stick with him in the United States Senate? 19 Q. No, I stayed in Springfield. 20 Α. When he went -- what year did he go to the United 21 States Senate? 22 23 Α. I guess that would have been in '70 -- early --24 must have been in '69. Late '69, early '70.

| 1 | Q. What did you do then in Illinois when you left? |
|----|---|
| 2 | A. I worked for Governor Ogilvie and then the |
| 3 | Secretary of State's office. |
| 4 | Q. Which Secretary of State? |
| 5 | A. John Lewis. |
| 6 | Q. And then eventually you got to Washington? |
| 7 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 8 | Q. I believe you came with Secretary Madigan. |
| 9 | A. He was a congressman from Illinois, and I went to |
| 10 | Washington in 1973 to work for him. |
| 11 | Q. He currently is the Secretary of Agriculture for |
| 12 | the United States. |
| 13 | A. Yes, sir, that is correct. |
| 14 | Q. What did you do for had Congressman Madigan |
| 15 | served as not a stretch got the wrong profession had |
| 16 | he served for a period of time in the Illinois legislature? |
| 17 | A. Yes. He was let's see, I guess he served three |
| 18 | or four terms in the Illinois General Assembly. |
| 19 | Q. When you went to Washington, was your capacity with |
| 20 | him administrative assistant? |
| 21 | A. Executive assistant. Administrative assistant, I |
| 22 | think, was the exact title. |
| 23 | MR. HEPLER: Your Honor, I am having a little |
| 24 | trouble hearing the witness. |
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THE COURT: Do you need a drink of water?

THE WITNESS: That might help.

THE COURT: There should be some in there. If not, we will get you some. Please continue.

- Q. How many years did you work then for Congressman Madigan?
 - A. About three-and-a-half years.
- Q. If I recall correctly, he was from up around Champaign.
 - A. Correct. Lincoln, Illinois, was his home.
- Q. And he was on -- before he became Secretary of Agriculture, he was on the Agriculture Committee.
 - A. He was on the Ag Committee; that is correct.
- Q. Was that his principal committee assignment when you worked for him?
- A. When he first went to Congress, I am not sure what his first committee assignment was, but he was on the Ag Committee in his first term. Second term I believe he got on the Energy and Commerce Committee.
- Q. When you were working for him as executive -- as his executive assistant -- did you get involved in the tobacco issues as they involved the Ag Committee?
 - A. Not that I recall, sir.
 - Q. After your tour was completed with Secretary

| 1 | Madigan, or Congressman Madigan would be more appropriate |
|----|--|
| 2 | that period of time what did you do next? |
| 3 | A. I was involved in President Ford's campaign in '75 |
| 4 | and '76. |
| 5 | Q. Now, did you work for the campaign or |
| 6 | A. I worked for the campaign. |
| 7 | Q. Then he got beat? |
| 8 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 9 | Q. What did you do next? |
| 10 | A. I went to work for the State of Illinois in the |
| 11 | Washington office. |
| 12 | Q. And that would have been for Governor Thompson? |
| 13 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 14 | Q. How long did you do that? Until Jimmy Carter got |
| 15 | beat? |
| 16 | A. No. No, I did that for basically two years and |
| 17 | then I was went to work for the Energy and Commerce |
| 18 | Committee In the House of Representatives. |
| 19 | Q. For the minority staff? |
| 20 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 21 | Q. Who was the minority chairman? |
| 22 | A. The two ranking Republicans were Jim Broyhill, and |
| 23 | Ed Madigan was the ranking on the subcommittee that I worked |
| 24 | with. |
| j | |

1 Does the Energy and Commerce Committee have Q. 2 anything to do with tobacco? 3 A. Yes, sir. Because it is commerce? 5 Well, it has jurisdiction over some of the issues Α. 6 that related to the tobacco industry, yes, sir. 7 Which issues would Energy and Commerce have Q. jurisdiction over? 8 9 Energy and Commerce Committee probably has the 10 broadest range. I mean, all forms of commerce. They deal 11 They deal with the environmental issues, with railroads. telecommunications, securities industry, New York Stock 12 13 Exchange-type issues. They have a wide range of jurisdiction. 14 15 Did you ever get involved in whether or not there was any polonium involved in insecticides used on tobacco? 16 17 Do you recall that? 18 I am sorry, Mr. Cook, I don't--Α. 19 0. Polonium. Radon is a polonium. 20 I am not aware of that. Was never involved in 21 that. Were you involved with price supports or things 22 Q. 23 like that?

I worked on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

No.

Α.

My subcommittee that I worked with had nothing to do with the -- there was a different subcommittee that dealt with those issues.

- Q. So then up to, I guess, 1980, you hadn't had too much to do with tobacco as a subject.
 - A. Correct.

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- Q. And then after your period of time on the Energy and Commerce Committee, what did you do next, sir?
- A. I joined the Reagan White House and worked in legislative affairs in the Reagan White House.
 - Q. What is legislative affairs?
 - A. Well --
 - Q. Sounds interesting.
- A. Right. That is the -- in all White Houses they have a group of people that are the people that interact and coordinate with the members of Congress and the Congress for the administration, and I dealt with the House side and then with the entire Congress.
- Q. And how many years did you work then in the Reagan White House?
- A. The first stint was about six plus years -- six and a quarter years. I went back then for the last year for the last nine months.
 - Q. You know the President of the United States

| 1 | personally, don't you? |
|----|---|
| 2 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 3 | Q. George Bush. |
| 4 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 5 | Q. Did you ever during this period of time ever meet |
| 6 | his Chief of Staff when he was Vice President? |
| 7 | A. I am sorry. He had several Chiefs of Staff. |
| 8 | Q. Craig Fuller. |
| 9 | A. Yes. I met Craig Fuller. |
| 10 | Q. Craig Fuller now is an Executive Vice President for |
| 11 | Phillip Morris, is he not? |
| 12 | A. I don't know the title, but yes, he works for |
| 13 | Phillip Morris. |
| 14 | Q. And he was in charge of the last Republican |
| 15 | National the nominating convention? |
| 16 | A. He had a role. I don't know what the title was |
| 17 | convention manager but yes, he was involved in the last |
| 18 | convention. |
| 19 | Q. In the short you were out of the White House |
| 20 | then for a period of time and then went back in? |
| 21 | A. That's correct. |
| 22 | Q. What did you do when you were out of the White |
| 23 | House? |

I was with a small lobbying firm, consulting firm.

A.

That -- Mr. Heck, was he in that firm? Q. Yes. Correct. Mr. Heck, Mr. Spencer. 2 Α. And then when Mr. Sununu left, you came back in? 3 Q. When Howard Baker left, I came back into the A. No. White House as Deputy Chief of Staff. 5 Do you know Mr. Griscom? 6 Q. Yes, sir. 7 A. And he was Howard Baker's administrative assistant? 8 9 I knew Mr. Griscom when he worked for Senator Baker Α. 10 on the Senate side so I knew him, yes, sir. Mr. Baker was Chief of Staff in the Reagan White 11 12 House, was he not? 13 Yes, sir. Α. Sununu was with Bush. I am sorry. We have Reagan 14 15 and Reegan in that period of time, and when Reegan left, Baker came in. 16 That's correct. 17 Α. 18 What does the Chief of Staff in the White House do? 19 Well, the Chief of Staff's job varies depending upon who you are working for and what they expect you to do. 20 21 In the Reagan White House, the Chief of Staff was as the name 22 implies -- helped run the place. He was the focal point for 23 in the funnel for information to the President. He obviously directed the rest of the staff with and on behalf of the 24

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President. The job changes depending upon the person and depending upon the construct of the rest of the staff.

- Q. It is whatever the President wants it to be.
- A. That's the best way to put it, is whatever the President wants it to be.
- Q. In the year-and-a-half that you left and you worked for the public relation firm. Did that public relation firm
 - A. It is a consulting firm, but a lobbying firm.
 - Q. A lobbying firm.
 - A. That is right.
- Q. Was one of the people that you work for the Tobacco Institute, or the tobacco industry?
- A. One of the clients that the company had before I joined it was Brown and Williamson Tobacco Company, yes, sir.
- Q. And at that point in time, did you get involved in tobacco?
 - A. Somewhat, yes, sir.
- Q. And then you went back in the White House as Deputy Chief of Staff yourself.
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And that would have been until?
 - A. Until January.
 - Q. Until the end of the Reagan term.

| 1 | A. | Correct. |
|----|------------|--|
| 2 | Q. | And then oh, Mr. Griscom who had been related to |
| 3 | Mr. Baker | who was Chief of Staff? |
| 4 | A. | Right. |
| 5 | Q. | Mr. Griscom is also a Vice President at RJR |
| 6 | Tobacco? | |
| 7 | Α. | He works for the tobacco company; that is correct. |
| 8 | Q. | He is Vice President. |
| 9 | A. | I believe the title is Executive Vice President, |
| 10 | but I am | ••• |
| 11 | Q. | Then following, did you leave the White House with |
| 12 | President | Reagan, or did you stay for a portion of the Bush |
| 13 | term? | |
| 14 | Α. | No, I left at the end of January 20th, 1989. |
| 15 | Q. | Did you have a cordial relationship with President |
| 16 | Bush? | |
| 17 | Α. | I believe so. |
| 18 | Q. | You just went somewhere else. |
| 19 | Α. | I think that is the natural basically all of the |
| 20 | people in | senior positions change when any administration |
| 21 | changes, a | and I think that is the natural thing. We expected |
| 22 | that. | |
| 23 | Q. | What did you do next then, Mr. Oglesby? |
| 24 | Α. | I started the process of looking for work and |
| | | |

interviewed with a lot of different people. Went to work for RJR Nabisco in April of 1989.

Q. And as Executive Vice President in charge of governmental relations -- well, maybe I better do one more thing. In addition to your duties at RJR N., you were also on the Executive Committee of the Tobacco Institute, are you not?

A. That is correct.

MR. COOK: Your Honor, I propose to call

Mr. Oglesby under Section 2-1102 as an officer or director of
both RJR and the Tobacco Institute.

THE COURT: Does Reynolds wish to make a comment on the request?

MR. CRIST: Your Honor, he has already testified that he has served in both capacities. On the other hand, I think he has also testified he had no connection before April of '89. So I think that sort of limits the scope of what can appropriately be asked of this witness on either topic.

THE COURT: Any comment by the Tobacco Institute?

MR. HEPLER: No, Your Honor, I would join in that.

Yes, he is on our executive board since -- I don't know what the date is exactly. So I think that effectively limits that scope.

THE COURT: Well, I think with regards to the

22.

section cited by Mr. Cook, the important fact that he holds the position now when he is on the stand, and that qualifies him to be treated under this section, allows you to go into cross-examination. With regards to the scope of that, we will take that up as the questioning proceeds. Continue.

MR. COOK: Thank you, sir.

CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. COOK:

- Q. Mr. Oglesby, how many -- with respect to the executive committee of the Tobacco Institute -- how many people serve on that committee with you, if you recall, sir? I know that you are principally interested in your own company and not the others, but --
- A. I guess five other people. Two people from Phillip Morris.
 - Q. We have met Mr. Campbell. Nice gentleman.
- A. Two people from Phillip Morris, two people from Lorillard, and two people from RJR. So Jim Johnston and myself.
 - Q. What about Liggett?
- A. I don't know that they have a formal position on the executive committee. I think they attend meetings, but I am not sure that they are formal members.
- Q. What is your understanding of the role of the executive committee, sir?

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- A. The executive committee sets broad parameters in terms of budget in general direction for the Institute.
- Q. You are on there with Mr. Johnston, who the jury has also met -- President of RJR. Is he your corporate superior, or your corporate equal, or is he -- is it kind of hard to tell?
- A. Well, my role in terms of jobs kind of evolved. I had a dotted line relationship to the tobacco company with Mr. Johnston, but on tobacco matters, he certainly speaks for the tobacco company.
 - Q. With respect to Oreo cookies --
 - A. With respect to Oreo cookies --
 - Q. He is Executive Vice President of Nabisco also?
 - A. No, his only title, I believe, is with the tobacco.
 - Q. With the tobacco?
- A. RJR in Washington works with Nabisco, with Planters, Lifesavers. Works with the corporate staff. We work with everybody on a broad range of corporate issues, and that is my principal job.
 - Q. Who is the President of Lorillard?
 - A. Andrew Tish.
 - Q. Lorillard manufactures Newport?
 - A. That is correct, sir.
 - Q. There is also a management committee of the Tobacco

| | <u>-</u> |
|----|---|
| 1 | Institute, is there not? |
| 2 | A. There is a recently constructed management |
| 3 | committee, yes, sir. |
| 4 | Q. And the Mr. Griscom that we just were talking |
| 5 | about, he is on the management committee for RJR. |
| 6 | A. That is correct. |
| 7 | Q. With respect to tobacco issues, you don't smoke? |
| 8 | A. No, sir. |
| 9 | Q. Never have? |
| 10 | A. Not really, no, sir. |
| 11 | Q. What tobacco issues, since you have been there in |
| 12 | 1989, have you been involved with? |
| 13 | MR. CRIST: Your Honor, let me object to this on |
| 14 | the basis that I think that the question calls for, certainly |
| 15 | includes protective First Amendment activities. |
| 16 | MR. COOK: Perhaps I better lead him, Judge. |
| 17 | MR. CRIST: Renew the objection and ask for |
| 18 | continuing objection. |
| 19 | THE COURT: Your objection is sustained. Your |
| 20 | continuing objection does stand. You have the option of |
| 21 | leading. |
| 22 | MR. COOK: I think it might be |
| 23 | MR. HEPLER: Do we have to reaffirm with each |
| 24 | witness? |
| | |

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| 1 | THE COURT: No. The standard let me make sure |
| 2 | we are understanding each other. The policy we have used |
| 3 | each day, that objection for one Defendant applies to all the |
| 4 | objections that you previously made in connection with |
| 5 | lobbying and political activities is continued throughout |
| 6 | this witness. Now, do you think that is sufficient? |
| 7 | MR. HEPLER: Yes, Your Honor. |
| 8 | THE COURT: Would you please rephrase that? |
| 9 | MR. COOK: Yes. |
| 10 | Q. (by Mr. Cook) I understand that one of the issues |
| 11 | that faces the tobacco industry right now is a challenge |
| 12 | opposed by the American Medical Association concerning |
| 13 | whether or not the tobacco industry should be able to |
| 14 | advertise their products. |
| 15 | A. Well, the issue of advertising is an issue, yes, |
| 16 | sir. |
| 17 | THE COURT: We are going to switch court reporters |
| 18 | before you start the next one. |
| 19 | * * * * |
| 20 | (The following portion of the proceedings were |
| 21 | reported by Karen S. Landrum, #084-001870.) |
| 22 | |
| 23 | (The Examination of Marion B. Oglesby by Mr. Cook is |
| 24 | continued.) |
| | Concruded.) |

| 1 | MR. COOK: May I continue, Judge? |
|----|---|
| 2 | THE COURT: Yes, if you would, please. |
| 3 | Q (By Mr. Cook) What is, to your understanding, what |
| 4 | does the word "promotion" mean when you talk about |
| 5 | cigarettes? |
| 6 | MR. CRIST: Objection, Your Honor. Preempted. |
| 7 | THE COURT: Okay. Would you approach the bench, |
| 8 | please. |
| 9 | (Side bar conference held out of the hearing |
| 10 | of the Jury.) |
| 11 | MR. COOK: I could confine the question to the |
| 12 | Tobacco Institute, if you want me to. |
| 13 | THE COURT: Then I want to make sure that I give a |
| 14 | proper limiting instruction to the Jury if that's the area. |
| 15 | How do you approach doing that? Do you have a suggestion? |
| 16 | MR. COOK: I don't have any problem with him |
| 17 | objecting to it. If he wants an instruction it's in the |
| 18 | place of the Tobacco Institute because of preemption after |
| 19 | '69, I assume that the general term promotion applies before |
| 20 | 1969 and after 1969, and I just asked him what he understands |
| 21 | it to be. |
| 22 | THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. You are going to |
| 23 | say |
| 24 | MR. COOK: At this point, I've only asked him what |

promotion means, but I do intend to ask him questions about promotional activities and the -- uh -- to the extent that they may or may not relate to warnings or diminution of warnings, they may very well be preempted. To the extent that they may involve fraud or deceit --

MR. CRIST: Excuse me. A Juror has left the courtroom.

THE COURT: He just wants to get a drink of water.

Go ahead.

MR. COOK: It may involve deceit. It won't do any good at this point in time -- I believe it's premature to make an objection, but I don't mind an illuminating instruction or the Court informing the Jury that whatever Mr. Crist wants with respect to a limiting instruction, if it's appropriate it be given --

MR. CRIST: I think he's conceded the correctness of my objection, Your Honor. Therefore, I'd ask it be sustained, you know, with respect to the potential application to the Tobacco Institute. We spent a month or so in arguments in this courtroom while Mr. Cook said their liability of any advertising and promotional is entirely derivative, so therefore they are to the same extent we are protected by the Preemption Doctrine.

MR. COOK: If I said that, I mis-spoke. I don't

agree with that.

MR. HEPLER: It's all over the record as an objection. I mean, it's been the ruling from --

MR. GOOLD: We're walking in their footprints.

THE COURT: They're going to be walking on ours pretty soon.

Mr. Hepler, the ball's in your corner. Would you like to make a comment, sir?

MR. HEPLER: The duty we have here, as Mr. Cook has stated, not only before the Court, but in his reference to the Supreme Court, is a presumed duty that the Tobacco Institute

-- there can only be proffered as derivative of the tobacco industry and the Court has ruled we have no independent duty to warn, and going into promotions -- we're going to incorporate into products -- I guess advertisements, but at least promotions, assume at least product promotion is what it's going in now. We have no duty to make a product. Our only duty is derivative in this nature and therefore the only protection they have, we have --

MR. COOK: This is ridiculous.

THE COURT: I believe Judge LeChien, at least from what I can derive from the record, and I indicated yesterday whether I'm right or wrong that I didn't think you were

covered by the preemption, but I don't feel you have a duty to warn. There's no question I don't think that Mr. Crist is correct with regards to promotion or advertisements after 1969 from my reading of this case. Whether I'm right or wrong about the Tobacco Institute is an issue in the case.

MR. HEPLER: But it's like a back door bootstrap in the sense that we don't do it, we're not doing promotions and therefore he gets to go into the issue which he can't go into with the tobacco industry and for which we have no obligation to do and which our only obligation is derivative, so, it doesn't make any sense.

MR. COOK: Your obligation is not only derivative, it's also acting in concert and immunity applies to people that act in concert that do not apply to you.

MR. GOOLD: The brief in behalf of Charles Kueper that was submitted to the Supreme Court in the Supervisory Order is highlighted.

MR. COOK: Does that mean I've made a ruling of law on this?

THE COURT: I guess you've made it.

MR. COOK: Well, I think that that's true, but I think that also since it's acting in concert is that they don't get the privilege or immunity, you can't make that -- I mean --

THE COURT: Okay. The statement is "Its liability is derivative from the conduct of RJR and its relationship is symbiotic," and that was contained within a document filed by the Plaintiff with the Supreme Court -- "Objections of Charles Kueper to the Tobacco Institute's Motion Pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 383 for Supervisory Order and Motion to Stay."

Okay. And you're just indicating that is your position, but you think they're also liable on other grounds?

MR. COOK: Well, Your Honor, I don't think that that concedes the preemption clause. They don't sell cigarettes.

I agree with that.

THE COURT: Right. They're not a manufacturer or distributor.

MR. COOK: However, to the extent that my client is sold cigarettes and it injured him, it is in fact derivative because he bought them, but acting in concert and derivative mean the same thing and acting in concert is, as far as I'm concerned, but I don't think that I get to rule on things like this. I think that's a real nice word -- "symbiotic."

THE COURT: I'm in a position now of trying to make up a motion, a limiting instruction to the Jury which I'm willing to take a shot at, after all the other things I've done in this case, but I mean, and I will attempt to state it

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as I understand it, right or wrong. Your position I think is concrete, clearly in the record. I think I understand it. I'm disagreeing with you. I think if it goes anywhere, and, of course, it's a critical point in this case, without a doubt, but I don't know what to do other than pursue the way I look at the case right now. I would anticipate informing the Jury that R.J. Reynolds, the cause of action against them after 1969 is preempted uh --

MR. COOK: With respect to warnings?

THE COURT: With regard to warnings as it applies to advertising or promotions. Now, that does not apply to other areas other than advertising or promotions, but you used the word "promotions." It sounds like that's where it was going. Because the Tobacco Institute is not a manufacturer or a retailer, I guess, of the product, I've ruled that the preemption does not apply to them, but they also don't have a duty to warn. Now, I would feel much more comfortable giving the Jury instructions like this after all the evidence is in, when I can submit it to them in writing, but I will give that I -- I think they will be able to follow it. right now.

What are your thoughts?

MR. CRIST: I think there's just no question but that the evidence in this area is just completely inadmissible with respect to tobacco --

THE COURT: I agree with you.

MR. HEPLER: And the problem is, you're also pointing out on the record -- I mean, I have no duty to warn, I have no product to make and the problem is that then you get into promotions or high schools or whatever he goes into, something that we don't do and are not responsible for and now we're being held up to a standard they're not being held up to, but our duty we have is -- we're deriving their duty, but we don't have their protection.

THE COURT: Let's not limit it to the only duty that you've got is derivative, but that's the little distinction that he's drawing, but you're not --

MR. CRIST: I think we're flipping legal theories here.

THE COURT: That could be. That could be.

MR. COOK: We're also flipping reasons why I may offer that for a variety of reasons.

THE COURT: I would like to know now whether you would like for me to wait until the close of the case to address this in written instruction or attempt to do this now? If you wish to comment -- you're not required to.

MR. CRIST: I would like to have an instruction that is inadmissible or can not bear upon any issue with respect to tobacco --

MR. HEPLER: If you do that, then there will have to be some more corresponding tag that we have no obligation to warn.

THE COURT: Well, we'll do that.

MR. COOK: You're going to tell them that at the end of the case? You shouldn't advise them what their duty is now or not. I have not pleaded that they have a duty to warn and I've not asked them about any warnings and I've advised them

-- this evidence is offered against TI for purposes of proving their deceit. If you're going to say something about duty to warn, then you ought to say the reason that I'm offering the evidence is because -- if I say it, it will implicate they have no duty at all to Plaintiff, which is not the case.

MR. GOOLD: Then we're back to the problem we had yesterday.

MR. COOK: That's why I suggested to you fellows that you draft something.

MR. HEPLER: Each situation you bring up is not necessarily covered, so --

MR. COOK: But it won't be correct to tell them, unless I ask the question about warning, that TI doesn't have a duty to warn. Now, when I ask the question about warnings

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4282 in 1962, that's admissible against RJR, but it may not be 1 admissible against TI, but you also have to say is that you 2 may consider this in terms of Plaintiff's complaint, in terms 3 of his obligation over the conspiracy --THE COURT: You're only offering this as to the 5 Tobacco Institute --6 MR. COOK: Yes, sir. 7 THE COURT: And none of this that you're asking 8 applies to Reynolds? 9 MR. COOK: All I'm asking really is to say what 10 promotion is and then I'll -- I'm going to go into something 11 entirely different and everybody will understand why I'm 12 offering it. I mean, this is again --13 MR. HEPLER: Your Honor, it's kind of a tough point 14 Could we -- I don't know. 15 MR. COOK: Why is the definition of promotion --16 that's all I've asked him. 17

> MR. HEPLER: No, the point we're concerned about is whether or not, if we need to have an opportunity to discuss whether we want to do a limiting instruction in this area because --

MR. COOK: Why don't we just let me ask him what promotion means.

THE COURT: What we're going to do is, I'm going to

allow you to ask it. We'll see where you go. Until the 1 point we get a written limiting instruction, the extent to 2 which I will tell the Jury is if you're offering it for a 3 limited purpose as to one defendant, I'll tell them that, but that I will more fully instruct them as to how to consider it. 6 I'm not offering it as to the -- I am 7 MR. COOK: offering it as to the co-defendant at this point. 8 9 THE COURT: Well, you changed your mind. I changed my mind. Let me ask the 10 MR. COOK: question. 11 Did you change your mind back again? 12 THE COURT: Just let me ask him. 13 MR. COOK: No. 14 THE COURT: I said you can do that. 15 MR. COOK: Oh good. You'll find out where I'm 16 going. 17 (End side bar.) 18 THE COURT: Over the objection made at the bench, 19 I'm going to allow you to proceed with the question that you 20 indicated, Mr. Cook. MR. COOK: Yes, sir. 21 22 (By Mr. Cook) My question, Mr. Oglesby is what is Q 23 promotion?

A promotion can be a lot of things.

You know --

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| 2 | A Well, you promote, you know, you have promotions |
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| 3 | that are maybe things that are identified in the process of |
| 4 | marketing your product. |
| 5 | MR COOK: Could you mark these. Give these a |
| 6 | marking of about 302, 303, 304 and I'll bring you some more. |
| 7 | (Plaintiff's Exhibits 302 through 308 are |
| 8 | marked for identification.) |
| 9 | Q (By Mr. Cook) Mr. Oglesby, while they're looking at |
| 10 | the remainder of those, I'm going to hand you Plaintiff's |
| 11 | Exhibit Number 303 and ask you whether or not that is an |
| 12 | example of what you meant when you talked about promotions? |
| 13 | MR. CRIST: Object, Your Honor. Preempted. |
| 14 | THE COURT: He can answer this question. That's |
| 15 | overruled. Continue. |
| 16 | A (By Witness) I'm sorry, Mr. Cook |
| 17 | Q Yes. Is that an example of a promotion? |
| 18 | A Well, this particular is "Buy Two, Get One Free." I |
| 19 | think it's kind of a discount. I don't know what the |
| 20 | marketing terms uh are, but it's part of marketing. |
| 21 | Q I'm trying to see if I can separate in my own mind |
| 22 | advertising, or the Jury's minds, advertising. |
| 23 | There is three practices, advertising, promotion and |
| 24 | marketing and sampling are practices in |
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In the tobacco industry?

| 1 | A Okay. |
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| 2 | Q Now, is discount a promotional activity or is |
| 3 | discount a marketing activity or |
| 4 | MR. CRIST: Can I have a continuing objection to |
| 5 | this line? |
| 6 | THE COURT: You may have a continuing objection. |
| 7 | It's overruled. |
| 8 | MR. HEPLER: Your Honor, I have an objection on |
| 9 | materiality and relevance. I'd like if you would make this |
| 10 | line continuing also. |
| 11 | THE COURT: It is a continuing objection. We'll see |
| 12 | where Mr. Cook is going with this line of inquiry. |
| 13 | MR. CRIST: Your Honor, I also would like to lodge |
| 14 | an objection to this. There's no foundation of this witness |
| 15 | as to any reason to know what these terms mean and what kind |
| 16 | of category they fall into. |
| 17 | THE COURT: Okay. I think there's been a sufficient |
| 18 | foundation laid to allow him to go into this area. |
| 19 | MR. COOK: Your Honor, I have removed from Plaintiff |
| 20 | Exhibit Number 303 two documents, Camel Cash Catalogue, |
| 21 | Volume Two, and another document that says, "Get the Calendar |
| 22 | That's Big on Weekends," and I'd like them marked Exhibits |
| 23 | 303-A and 303-B. |
| 24 | (Plaintiff's Exhibits 303-A and 303-B are |
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They're in

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MR. COOK: You can find them there. 3 there, too. 5 Q (By Mr. Cook) Handing you Plaintiff's Exhibits Numbers 303-B and 303-A -- are those examples of promotional 6 activities? 7 Yes, sir. Α 8 Now, I want to talk to you, Mr. Oglesby, about your 9 Q company's position with respect to children smoking. 10 I understand from other witnesses and I'd like you 11 to assume that the policy of your company is now that you do 12 not wish to encourage children to smoke, nor have you ever. 13 Correct. 14 Α 15 Is that your understanding, basically? Q Yes, sir. 16 Α Do you now and did you before, to your knowledge, 17 Q direct promotional activities towards kids? 18 No, sir. 19 Α Now, what is the purpose of selling cigarettes at a 20 21 discount, sir? Well, I'm not a marketing person, so I may not be 22

MR. HEPLER:

marked for identification.)

Where are those?

very precise, but you sell at a discount to -- like you're

giving people more value and we see it for all consumer

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products.

- It's encouraging people to smoke; isn't it?
- Hopefully it's encouraging people to buy that particular product.
- Q So, if -- if you give three for the price of two, that makes it easier for people to buy three packs of tobacco or three packs of cigarettes; does it not?
 - It makes it cheaper.
- Do you understand that cost is a factor in terms of children smoking?
 - Α I don't understand your question, Mr. Cook.
- Did you understand that the American Cancer Society and others have suggested that if the price of cigarettes were higher -- in other words, if the excise taxes were raised on cigarettes, that it would make cigarettes harder for children to get?
- Ohm -- price is a factor for any consumer product, Α yes, sir.
 - Q Drives everything; doesn't it?
 - Α Right.
- An old supply sider like yourself, if the price is Q raised enough, it will make cigarettes more difficult for not only children to buy, but also your other consumers?
 - Α Price is a factor in buying a product, sure.

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| 2 | Number 302 and this is a "Buy Three, Get Three Free." That's |
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| 3 | a better deal; isn't it? |
| 4 | A If my math is right, yes, sir. |
| 5 | Q Now, I want you to assume for a minute that |
| 6 | Plaintiff's Exhibit Number 303, that that I purchased this |
| 7 | Sunday at the Hucks Store that I was talking to you about on |
| 8 | the southwest corner of Range and Jerome Lane. |
| 9 | Do you know what's on the southeast corner of Range |
| 10 | and Jerome Lane in Cahokia? |
| 11 | A No, sir. |
| 12 | Q Cahokia Commonfields High School is on the southeast |
| 13 | corner. I'd like you to assume that's true, also. |
| 14 | MR. CRIST: Your Honor, I object. I move to strike |
| 15 | Mr. Cook's testimony. |
| 16 | MR. COOK: I'm asking him to assume that. If he |
| 17 | wants to force me to prove it up, I, of course will. |
| 18 | THE COURT: Objection's overruled. You can |
| 19 | continue. |
| 20 | Q (By Mr. Cook) Do you have any policy that you're |
| 21 | aware of that RJR that to discourage promotion of |
| 22 | cigarettes, to make them cheaper or perhaps strike that |
| 23 | last part. |
| 24 | Do you have a policy at RJR to promote cigarettes to |

This is even a better deal on Plaintiff Exhibit

make them cheaper in areas where children are, sir? 1 No, sir. We have a policy to, you know, discourage 2 3 under-age smoking. And under-age smoking means what, sir? Q Α Uh -- under eighteen. 5 What is magic about eighteen as far as you're 6 concerned, Mr. Oglesby? 7 I don't know that there's anything magic, Mr. Cook. Α 8 Uh -- I think the age of majority is an age that most public 9 policy makers have settled on around the country as kind of a 10 defining age. 11 Well, with respect to smokers, wouldn't you agree 12 Q that people before they start to smoke, that they should 13 weigh the health risks against smoking before they start? 14 Yes, sir. 15 Α All right. Now, what are the health risks that a 16 Q person who's going to start to smoke should weigh, Mr. 17 18 Oglesby? Mr. Cook, I think all smokers -- in fact, I think 19 Α every one's aware that there are serious health risks 20 21 associated with smoking -- heart disease, lung cancer, emphysema. Probably other diseases. 22 Addiction? 23 Q No, I don't think that's the case, but --24 Α

1 The Surgeon General of the United States has said, Q 2 has he not, that cigarette smoking is addictive? 3 Ohm -- he may have. A I'm --Then why do you think it's not addictive? Q 5 Well, common sense to me uh -- you know, when you A 6 say something's addictive, I think you're saying it takes 7 away your will to choose to make up your mind. People quit 8 smoking. 9 Q People quit heroin, too. 10 MR. CRIST: Your Honor, I object. He's interrupting 11 the witness's answer. 12 THE COURT: Sustained. You can finish your answer, 13 if you're not done. 14 Α (By Witness) I said millions of people have quit 15 smoking. 16 Q People quit cocaine also? You're aware of that? 17 Α Yes, sir. 18 Do you think that cocaine is habituating? Q 19 I think there's a substantial difference between Α people, the way people act -- uh -- in those two matters. 20 21 Well, my question, of course, was, Mr. Oglesby, do 22 you think that cocaine is habituating? 23 A I don't know how to answer that. 24 Q You don't use cocaine?

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| 1 | A No, sir. |
| 2 | Q You don't smoke cigarettes? |
| 3 | A No, sir. |
| 4 | Q So, on a personal basis you really don't know |
| 5 | whether or not either one of them are habituating? |
| 6 | A I've not used either, you know. |
| 7 | Q Is there a big distinction in your mind between |
| 8 | habituating and addiction? |
| 9 | A Ohm yes, I think there is. |
| 10 | Q What is it? |
| 11 | A Well, I mean, I drink coffee, coffee in the morning. |
| 12 | I have a habit of drinking coffee. |
| 13 | Q You can go without the coffee, though, could you |
| 14 | not? |
| 15 | A Probably. |
| 16 | Q Do you know anybody who has tried to quit smoking |
| 17 | and has had difficulty doing that? |
| 18 | A Yes. |
| 19 | Q Were they weak-willed persons, those people? |
| 20 | A No, and eventually they were able to quit. |
| 21 | Q Do you know anybody who's used the nicotine patches? |
| 22 | A Uh I don't know anyone personally. I have met |
| 23 | people who have used them, yes, sir. |
| 24 | Q So, you and I then can agree when we talk about |
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that, you would prefer that things like Plaintiff Exhibit
Number 302 and 303, that they not be used in the vicinity of
high schools?

A Uh -- no, sir. When you say "vicinity," I don't know what you mean vicinity. If there's a store and the retailer wants to use, you know, our products, there's nothing wrong with that.

Q So, you think it's all right then to use something like 302, "Buy Three, Get Three Free" -- that that would be all right to use this across the street from a high school?

- A If the manager of Hucks wants to use it, yes, sir.
- Q The business of your tobacco company is selling cigarettes?
 - A Yes, sir.
 - Q And you want to sell cigarettes?
 - A We want smokers to buy our product, yes, sir.
- Q And if a person is a day over eighteen years old, you want them to buy your product; don't you?

A If a person decides they want to smoke and enjoys smoking, we would prefer they buy our product compared to our competitors, yes, sir.

- Q And you promote your product so people will buy it?
- A Yes, sir.
- Q Do you take Rolling Stone Magazine?

question, Your

I didn't

I'm

| 1 | A No, sir, I do not. |
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| 2 | Q Are you aware of the fact that voluntary health |
| 3 | organizations and American Medical Society are critical of |
| 4 | the advertisements of the cigarette companies in magazines |
| 5 | such as Rolling Stone, and particularly Rolling Stone? |
| 6 | MR. CRIST: Object to the form of the question, You |
| 7 | Honor. It assumes facts not in evidence. It's compound. |
| 8 | THE COURT: Are you going to address that with a |
| 9 | different question or an exhibit? |
| 10 | MR. COOK: I just I thought the question was |
| 11 | okay. |
| 12 | THE COURT: You were picking up something. I didn' |
| 13 | know if it was in reference to his objection. It was not? |
| 14 | MR. COOK: No, it's the next question. |
| 15 | THE COURT: The objection's overruled. You can |
| 16 | continue. |
| 17 | A (By Witness) I'm sorry, Mr. Cook. |
| 18 | Q Are you aware of the fact that there are criticism |
| 19 | of your uh advertisements, of the advertisements of |
| 20 | your industry in Rolling Stone Magazine? |
| 21 | A Rolling Stone specifically, I may not be aware. I' |
| 22 | aware that, you know, their criticizing of advertising, yes, |
| 23 | sir. |
| 24 | Q Well, I'm just asking you specifically now about |
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| youth advertising. I realize you advertise in Time Magazin | า∈ |
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| and Life Magazine and Sports Illustrated, but Rolling Stone | ≥, |
| wouldn't you agree, is a magazine that's intended towards a | 3 |
| youthful audience? | |

A We have no youth advertising, Mr. Cook, so I don't know what -- where you're --

Q I understand that you say that, sir, and I'm sure that you think that that's true.

Have you ever seen a Rolling Stone Magazine?

A Yes, I have.

MR. CRIST: Move to strike his comments.

THE COURT: Overruled. I don't think they were out of line. Continue.

Q (By Mr. Cook) Do you understand that Rolling Stone is a magazine that is -- is pointed towards a young market?

A Mr. Cook, I don't know the demographics, make up of, the readership of Rolling Stone. I do know that if we advertise in it or if anyone in the tobacco industry advertises in it, it is directed principally to people over 21.

Q Sir, yesterday the Jury heard that in 1943, that your company was charged by the Federal Trade Commission with deceptive, false, inaccurate and misleading advertising, and one of the respects was that "Camels never irritates the

throat."

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Are you aware of the fact of that charge?

A No, sir.

Q Do you know what -- whether your industry and your company -- what in fact when the FTC charged them, said, "Hey, this is false, this is misleading advertising that Camels don't irritate your throat," do you know what your industry's response was to that, sir?

A No, sir.

MR. CRIST: Object to the form of the question on the basis that the allegations that were made -- Mr. Cook said it was, that they said it was true and -- I mean, it's the form of the question is the basic objection.

In addition to that, this witness has already said he does not have any familiarity with 1943 advertising.

THE COURT: I don't believe there is any lack of clarity with the Jury from yesterday that these were simply allegations, and assuming that, the objection's overruled.

Q (By Mr. Cook) Let me see here.

MR. HEPLER: Mr. Cook, you going to tell us what that is?

MR. COOK: Plaintiff's Exhibit Number 104.

MR. HEPLER: The one you played yesterday?

MR. COOK: This is the short one. This is Vaughn

C-015335

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| 1 | and the Moon Maids. |
| 2 | Q (By Mr. Cook) Do you remember Vaughn Monroe? |
| 3 | A (By Witness) Yes, sir. |
| 4 | Q Been a while since you've seen him? |
| 5 | A Yes, sir. |
| 6 | Q I want you to assume just for a minute that this |
| 7 | commercial was made around 1950. |
| 8 | I also want you to assume that the FTC charged Came |
| 9 | cigarettes and RJR in 1943 in a complaint they made |
| 10 | allegations that uh uh your advertisements that Camel |
| 11 | cigarettes never irritate the throat was false, inaccurate, |
| 12 | deceptive and misleading. I want you to assume that around |
| 13 | 1950 you were still making advertisements such as this on |
| 14 | television. |
| 15 | (Plaintiff's Exhibit Number 104 as reflected |
| 16 | in a videotape is played on the television for |
| 17 | the Jury as follows:) |
| 18 | " make the Camel's thirty-day test and you |
| 19 | will see. Do-wa-do-wa. So mild, so mild. So |
| 20 | mild that you're bound to agree that Camels |
| 21 | suit you to a tee to a tee. Yes. You'll |
| 22 | see how mild a cigarette can be." |
| 23 | Q (By Mr. Cook) There's nothing wrong with that, is |

- A (By Witness) No, sir.
- Q That doesn't say anything about irritating the throat or anything of that nature; does it?

A I assume that's appealing to smokers about the attributes of the cigarette.

(Plaintiff's Exhibit 104 is further played for the Jury as follows:)

"SPEAKER: As you probably know, I do quite a bit of singing and it's important that the cigarette I smoke be mild. Well, the cigarette I smoke for years is Camels and they always agree with my throat.

SECOND SPEAKER: Here's proof of what Vaughn Monroe says. Noted throat specialists report after examination of the throats of hundreds of men and women who smoke Camels and only Camels over thirty consecutive days, not one single case of throat irritation due to smoking Camels. Make a note. Remember your throat. Try Camels today."

- Q (By Mr. Cook) Are you old enough, sir, to remember the old Camel T-Zone advertisements?
- A I don't believe so. I believe I remember Vaughn
 Monroe, but I don't --

Q Now, sir, you're aware of the fact that cigarette smoke contains irritants that cause people to have sore throats and cigarette coughs and things of that nature; are you not?

A Ohm -- you know, I'm aware that cigarette smoke can cause risk to people. What its affect on people is, I can't speak to.

- Q You never heard of a smoker's cough, sir?
- A Sure, I've heard of a smoker's cough.
- Q And, sir, the reason that I showed you this was that the FTC back in 1943 said that to say that it didn't cause throat irritation was false and deceptive, and your industry, as you can see by that just merrily continued on advertising on television saying these don't irritate your throat.

Are you critical of that type of promotion or advertising, sir?

MR. CRIST: Object to this. That is a mischaracterization of the FTC allegation in 1943. Object to the form of the question.

MR. COOK: Your Honor, I would like to put into evidence the FTC findings of 1952.

THE COURT: Simply on the allegations he indicated that you didn't paraphrase it correctly. If the document's available, the specific language can be used.

MR. COOK: I'm reading from the complaint. It states that "Camel cigarettes never irritate the throat, that they cause no sign of throat irritation, leave the user free of throat irritation." On page 717 in general the representations made by the respondents as set out in paragraph two, which I just read you a portion of -- "here of, and the implication and intendments thereof whether specifically controverted herein or not are inaccurate, deceptive, false and misleading."

THE COURT: And those are the allegations in '43?

MR. COOK: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COOK: I would like at this time to read the findings of the FTC with respect to that particular allegation, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Were the findings entered?

MR. COOK: The findings were entered in -- uh -- 1950, appealed and then a final order was entered in 1952 and in that respect is that the order didn't change at all.

THE COURT: I'm not familiar with those findings.

If Counsel wishes to review them and take a position on it --

MR. CRIST: Well, Your Honor, it seems to me that there are two issues. First of all, I think Mr. Cook has mischaracterized in the questions to the Witness what it was

that the FTC alleged, and second of all, as the Court will recall there was a lengthy side bar yesterday in which there was a specific discussion of this particular topic and Mr. Cook didn't intend to get into it at all and now he intends to violate that understanding, and I think all testimony therefore yesterday and today should be stricken on this subject.

THE COURT: That was my understanding from yesterday, that we would not be going into this aspect of it. If your position or you feel the evidence has changed, well, approach the bench.

(Side bar conference held out of the hearing of the Jury.)

MR. COOK: It's only to his objections about the allegations. I've never said that there was anything that --

THE COURT: I overruled his objection. Now, I just asked you to read it. You did as far as I'm concerned. He can answer the question.

MR. COOK: Fine.

(End side bar.)

A (By Witness) I'm sorry, Mr. Cook --

THE COURT: I don't blame you. You need to have that read back to you?

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| stated | sir, you | n is, | questio |) M y | Cook | By Mr. | (| Q |
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A In fact, we take steps to make sure that doesn't happen.

Q Yes, I understand.

Do you know of your own personal knowledge, have you ever taken a step to make sure that that doesn't happen, sir?

A I am aware of things that we have done as a company to make sure that doesn't happen.

Have I personally done anything?

- Q Yes.
- A No, sir.
- Q Are you aware of any advertising -- you've put out some publications to parents about making sure that their kids obey them and things like that and that they have a proper relationship with each other?
 - A Yes, sir.
- Q Do you ever put in any of those things that kids shouldn't smoke?
- A Uh -- we have put health risk information in our publications. I'm not sure what you're talking about in terms of --
 - Q Well, I've read a couple of them and they just talk

about parents and kids should listen to their parents and parents should listen to their kids, and they should interact with each other, and all that type of stuff. I never seen one that says smoking causes cancer and you shouldn't smoke cigarettes because you may die from it. Have you seen anything like that, sir?

MR. CRIST: I object to this on the form of the question. I object to this on the basis that there is absolutely no question but that's preempted. I object to it on the basis that the documents speak far better than Mr. Cook's reconstruction of those documents say, and in addition to that, Your Honor, it's in clear violation of the Order in Limine in this case.

MR. HEPLER: I join in that objection.

THE COURT: The Preemption Doctrine applies to advertising and promotion. It does not apply to communications that are unrelated to advertising. I'm going to have to look at this document. If you're going to make a direct reference to a specific document, I'll examine it.

MR. COOK: I was referring to all of them. Mr. Crist is welcome to show you any one that he wants. The only thing I asked him was whether any of the documents say that.

THE COURT: I assume your question is based on a particular document?

No, it's not, Your Honor. 1 MR. COOK: MR. CRIST: Your Honor, it necessarily was, and I 2 3 also asked the Court to revisit Preemption Doctrine. May we approach the side bar on this? (Side bar conference held out of the hearing 5 of the Jury.) 6 THE COURT: Well, these publications that were 7 directed to children, no one's taking the position they're 8 9 advertising, are they? MR. CRIST: Your Honor, I am taking the position --10 first of all, I don't know what you mean by documents that 11 12 are sent to children. THE COURT: He made reference to it, I thought, to a 13 14 specific document. MR. COOK: I don't know how many they've published. 15 THE COURT: Well, there is at least one you've 16 17 talked about in this case, isn't there? I don't even know what he's read. 18 MR. COOK: 19 mean, I'm just asking him of the documents he's seen have 20 they ever said that. The ones I've seen don't say that, but perhaps he's seen one that did. I don't know what his answer 21 is. 22 23 MR. CRIST: That's not the way the question was 24 phrased.

In addition to that, Your Honor, paragraph 8 of this Court's Order in Limine precludes this kind of inquiry. It's been ruled on time and time and time again. Judge LeChien made a statement. Mr. Cook has been admonished time and again not to frame that kind of question and, Your Honor, the simple fact of the matter is that there is no duty to warn on behalf of the Tobacco Institute and no duty to warn on the part of Reynolds beyond that set forth in the -- (inaudible). There is no claim that Mr. Cook can make that there has been failure to adequately warn consumers period.

MR. HEPLER: And we've had many, many discussions that resulted in the specific rulings of paragraph 8 of Judge LeChien's Motion in Limine that there's no duty -- that's clearly ruled upon -- on the part of the Tobacco Institute to warn and clearly that he can not go into those subject matters beyond limitations as set forth in paragraph number 8 and after July of 1969, the Court has already clearly ruled upon that, and what could be more patently clear in this case than to say, "Did you put out any publications that had a warning that this could cause cancer with regard to use?" He's mischaracterizing that evidence.

The document that I think he's referring to is a document put out through the Education Association dealing with how parents and children should interact so they can

talk about difficult matters.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this: If anybody directed a publication to people under the age of 18, and could not be advertising on the position that the company has taken, without a doubt. Now, the Supreme Court in the Cipollone case did not extend this beyond advertising and promotion. Now, is there any — is there any dispute about that?

MR. CRIST: Your Honor, the question is how you read the Cipollone Decision and how Judge LeChien read the Cipollone Decision and how it's properly read.

MR. COOK: Now he's reading it.

MR. CRIST: I think that it's absolutely clear under Cipollone that there is no duty to warn after July 1969 period now.

MR. COOK: I don't resist that.

THE COURT: Beyond advertising and promotion.

Anything that they do, any contact they have of any nature, they have no duty beyond that.

MR. CRIST: Because the act itself says clearly and unequivocally that it's a warning which is adequate to inform consumers of relationship to smoking and --

MR. GOOLD: I think the concept was requiring the warnings in every pack and every ad.

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2 MR. GOOLD: That establishes an adequate warning for 3 the American public, an adequate means of disseminating that

THE COURT:

warning -- the duty is satisfied.

THE COURT: We're talking about something -- I'm interpreting as being sent a directive to children, and you're telling me that that's governed by this Preemption Doctrine they said that they had directed towards children -- the Witness --

Absolutely, on every pack and every ad.

MR. CRIST: No, he didn't.

THE COURT: That there have been efforts made to inform children not to smoke.

MR. CRIST: I don't think that's what the testimony said.

THE COURT: Well, we'll read it back then. He said he didn't personally do it, but he's aware of efforts the company's made.

MR. CRIST: To discourage youth from smoking.

THE COURT: Absolutely, discourage it. That was exactly what he said.

Okay. Now, that could not be advertising because you would never direct advertising under this market, so I -- I -- we're going to make this more specific on your question so that I kind of know what you're really thinking. The way

I heard your question, it was so specific I thought you were referring to a specific document. If you're just asking the man for what documents he's aware of, just ask him that.

MR. COOK: Well, I think there's only one.

THE COURT: Well then, just ask him.

MR. COOK: And it's been marked in evidence here, but I don't know where it is.

THE COURT: Well, I would like to have him identify what he thinks they are or I'd like to see that and then I'll rule on whether it's covered by this Motion in Limine.

MR. COOK: Perhaps, Judge -- I wouldn't say they're a lot better lined up than I am, but perhaps they could find it if they want me to refer to one particular document.

THE COURT: They don't want you to refer to -- I mean, all they want -- I'm not clear on the last question, I guess, what was asked. So, I'm asking that that be rephrased.

MR. COOK: I guess they need to know or something.

I might have it over here in this mess.

THE COURT: As I understand the purpose of your question was just to elicit from the man what effort was made and what documents were used.

MR. COOK: And what's contained in it. But I think there could be more than one.

THE COURT: Then just ask him that.

MR. COOK: Okay. I'll be glad to.

THE COURT: Rather than -- if you're going to make reference, be so specific, please. Make reference to a document so they can look at it. I'll look at it and we'll specifically go into this out of the presence of the Jury as to whether it's covered by this, but I have a real concern, and as I think I've already stated what I think that case says.

Let's see what he does on rephrasing it.

MR. GOOLD: Your Honor, I think for instance the RJR Nabisco Annual Report, that's not advertising. Can Mr. Cook ask Mr. Oglesby where in that annual report did you put the warnings? Where did you tell them?

THE COURT: That's not the purpose of that report, but if the purpose of this document is to inform children about this, then you might have taken the issue on.

Yes, let's keep it in perspective. Let's look at the documents that we're talking about.

(End side bar.)

THE COURT: Let's continue. Does anybody need to take a break?

We'll have a rule from now on if we go too long and we need to take a break, raise your hand. Okay. Let me

1 know.

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Let's take a brief break and we'll come back and work till one and then we'll stop. We're going to take five minutes.

> (This concludes the portion of the day's proceedings reported by Karen S. Landrum, RPR.)

(The following portion of the proceedings were reported by Judy L. Tiemann, C.S.R. No. 084-003135.)

(The following proceedings were had in open court out of the presence of the jury.)

THE COURT: If you want to go on the record if you're planning on using the document --

MR. COOK: Well, I don't know if this is the document that the tobacco industry has put out. I think it I don't know why else you would have given it to me.

MR. GOOLD: Judge --

MR. COOK: May I ask if we're going to discuss this that the -- that the witness be excluded from the courtroom?

THE COURT: Well, let's decide whether we're going to discuss it. Do you want to go into it?

MR. COOK: I'm going to go into it. This is the

| 1 | document that I was referring to. My understanding |
|----|--|
| 2 | MR. HEPLER: I don't think the front page looks like |
| 3 | that. The front page looks like this. Maybe not. Maybe |
| 4 | you're right. |
| 5 | MR. COOK: I don't know. You guys gave it to me. |
| 6 | MR. HEPLER: I don't |
| 7 | THE COURT: Okay. Well, we can if you'd |
| 8 | you're requesting that the defendant the witness leave the |
| 9 | courtroom during this discussion? |
| 10 | MR. COOK: Yes, sir. |
| 11 | THE COURT: Do you want to take a position on it, or |
| 12 | would you ask him to leave? |
| 13 | THE WITNESS: I'm right here. |
| 14 | MR. HEPLER: We have no problem. |
| 15 | MR. COOK: Judge Judge Donovan, do you know |
| 16 | that that Mr. Oglesby is is Tommy Hunter's first |
| 17 | cousin? |
| 18 | MR. CRIST: It's true. |
| 19 | MR. COOK: True. |
| 20 | THE COURT: Very nice man. |
| 21 | MR. COOK: Yeah, that's why I'm being nice to him. |
| 22 | Hunter may shoot me. |
| 23 | THE COURT: Okay. Let's talk about this then. |
| 24 | MR. COOK: Well, I I'm given to understand that |

| 1 | this is their publication that they participated in with Joy |
|----|--|
| 2 | whatever her name is or what kind what kind of free |
| 3 | loading name did that lady have? |
| 4 | MR. GOOLD: Jolly Ann Davidson. |
| 5 | MR. COOK: Jolly Ann, the Davidson and those |
| 6 | people that this is is the proposal that they talk about |
| 7 | that they put out with respect to the cooperation with the |
| 8 | State Boards of Elections [sic]. |
| 9 | THE COURT: When was it produced, and who was it |
| 10 | produced by? |
| 11 | MR. GOOLD: Well |
| 12 | THE COURT: Do we know? |
| 13 | MR. CRIST: This document was produced by the |
| 14 | Tobacco Institute, Your Honor. |
| 15 | THE COURT: And do we know when? |
| 16 | MR. HEPLER: You mean produced in this case? |
| 17 | THE COURT: No, no, I mean when was this document |
| 18 | prepared? What's the time frame on it? |
| 19 | MR. GOOLD: Your Honor, I believe |
| 20 | MR. CRIST: I think we've got a copyright date on |
| 21 | it. |
| 22 | MR. GOOLD: I believe that particular document |
| 23 | MR. CRIST: July 1984. It's on page three. |
| 24 | THE COURT: July 1984. Okay. |

| 1 | MR. CRIST: It's the third page, Your Honor, of the |
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| 2 | document. The page is not numbered. |
| 3 | THE COURT: Was done by the Tobacco Institute in |
| 4 | conjunction with who? |
| 5 | MR. CRIST: Your Honor, it was done by the National |
| 6 | Association of State Boards of Education. |
| 7 | MR. HEPLER: Funded by |
| 8 | MR. CRIST: Funded by or made possible by the |
| 9 | Tobacco Institute. |
| 10 | THE COURT: Okay. |
| 11 | MR. COOK: Or you know, the thing that I was |
| 12 | asking him, are there others that they've put out? |
| 13 | MR. CRIST: That wasn't the question you asked him. |
| 14 | MR. COOK: No, I asked him if any of the documents |
| 15 | that they put out did they say anything else. My question |
| 16 | was broad. |
| 17 | MR. CRIST: No, your question was your question |
| 18 | characterized a document or documents and then loaded it up |
| 19 | and then violated preemption. |
| 20 | THE COURT: Okay. But we're even away from that |
| 21 | now. This is |
| 22 | MR. CRIST: Now we're asking a different question. |
| 23 | The question of the witness |
| 24 | THE COURT: This is not your document. I mean, you |

| 1 | produced it, but you didn't it was done by somebody else. |
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| 2 | MR. CRIST: We did not produce it, Your Honor. The |
| 3 | documents |
| | MR. HEPLER: You're getting confused. |
| 4 | |
| 5 | THE COURT: Tell me. |
| 6 | MR. GOOLD: This was a document that was produced in |
| 7 | this litigation by the Tobacco Institute. |
| 8 | THE COURT: Right. |
| 9 | MR. GOOLD: The the preparation of the document |
| 10 | was funded by the Tobacco Institute |
| 11 | THE COURT: Right. |
| 12 | MR. GOOLD: in cooperation with and under the |
| 13 | auspices of the National Association of State Boards of |
| 14 | Education. |
| 15 | THE COURT: Do we agree that the State Board of |
| 16 | Education prepared that document? |
| 17 | MR. HEPLER: Yes. |
| 18 | MR. COOK: I don't agree to anything. I I I'm |
| 19 | going to hand him this and ask him is this I mean, he's |
| 20 | talked about |
| 21 | THE COURT: That sounds fair to me, but I mean at |
| 22 | least I'm better if it's some document other than this |
| 23 | that he talked about, fine. |
| 24 | MR. COOK: I suspect, although they've not produced |

other documents other than this.

MR. GOOLD: And we would agree, Your Honor, that it was made copies printed through directly or indirectly of the Tobacco Institute expense and were disseminated. My point — so the question about the specific document in terms of who the author is, it's the National Association of State Boards of Education I understand, but more particularly back in the question of some implication I think we're headed for from Mr. Cook that this document should have born a warning —

MR. COOK: No.

MR. GOOLD: -- concerning health issues gets us --

MR. COOK: I don't suggest that at all. I just -- I just suggest that if you send things out to children to -- to help them make their mind up about whether or not they're going to smoke or not and to the public at large, and you don't include in there the -- the fact that cigarette smoking causes cancer is that that is deceptive, deceiving and fraudulent to do that, and, therefore, under this page of Cipollone is admissible against both of you.

THE COURT: Well, as of right now we haven't found such a document, but that's why we're going to go back on the record, okay, and talk to the witness.

Okay. Let's go back to work and work till 1:00. Ask the gentleman to come back. Ask the jury to get in the box.

| 1 | (The following proceedings were had in the presence |
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| 2 | and hearing of the jury.) |
| 3 | THE COURT: Please continue. |
| 4 | MR. COOK: Thank you. |
| 5 | (The cross examination of Mr. Marion B. Oglesby by |
| 6 | Mr. Cook continued as follows.) |
| 7 | Q (by Mr. Cook) Mr. Oglesby, does the tobacco |
| 8 | industry do do you target segments of our society for |
| 9 | your advertisements? |
| 10 | A Mr. Cook, I'm not a marketing person, but we do |
| 11 | advertise to certain people about certain attributes of our |
| 12 | products, yes, sir. |
| 13 | Q Do do do you target poor people? |
| 14 | A No, sir. |
| 15 | Q You would agree with me that targeting poor people |
| 16 | would be irresponsible; would you not? |
| 17 | MR. HEPLER: Object, Your Honor, to the form of the |
| 18 | question. |
| 19 | MR. CRIST: Object to the form. |
| 20 | MR. HEPLER: It's argumentative. |
| 21 | MR. CRIST: Object to the form of the question. |
| 22 | Also object on the grounds of preemption. |
| 23 | THE COURT: Any comment, Mr. Cook, with regards to |
| 24 | whether it actually is a decision for the jury to be making |
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in this case or -- just on that area, do you want to remark 1 at all? 2 Well, I think it has to do with -- with MR. COOK: 3 both prior to periods of time of preemption, has to do with the witness's credibility, has to do with -- with a variety 5 of things that I think if I would be making a speaking 6 response to the objection, I don't think you want me to do 7 that in front of the jury. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. I'd be glad to. 10 MR. COOK: Okay. I'm going to allow the 11 THE COURT: No. 12 witness to answer the question. THE WITNESS: Could you please restate the question? 13 THE COURT: Yes, sir, we can. 14 (To the Court Reporter) Can you restate the question? 15 (Whereupon the Court Reporter read back the 16 17 following question:) "Question: You would agree with me that targeting 18 poor people would be --19 Irresponsible. 20 MR. COOK:

THE WITNESS: We market cigarettes to all smokers regardless of income, gender. So we're marketing a consumer product that people of all types buy and use.

If you have an answer, please give it.

THE COURT:

| Q (by Mr. Cook) Sure. But you think if you and I |
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| just want you to assume hypothetically, and Mr. Brown I |
| mean, Mr. Oglesby, I want you you know, I certainly don't |
| think this is true, but I want you to assume that that |
| just for a minute that the tobacco industry goes around |
| housing projects and and advertises its products through |
| billboards around housing projects. That would be targeting |
| disadvantaged people; would it not? |
| |

MR. CRIST: Object, Your Honor, to the form of the question. I also object on the basis of preemption.

THE COURT: Overrule the objection on both grounds.

Do you have an answer to the question?

THE WITNESS: Mr. Cook, we use billboards. The placement of those billboards I'm sure is something that's done in conjunction with the local billboard company.

Q (by Mr. Cook) Sure. In Bethesda, Maryland, do you have a lot of billboards advertising cigarettes in your neighborhood, sir?

A In Bethesda because of the interstate, there are a lot of billboards, yes.

Q On the interstate. What about next to your house, sir? Do you have -- do you have any --

- A No, sir.
- Q You don't?

No, sir. Α 1 2 Okay. Now, what I'm trying to -- to get you to 3 assume is -- is that the tobacco industry, for example, you're familiar with -- with -- with this community, aren't 5 you, St. Clair County? 6 Α Somewhat. 7 Q You've been gone for a long time, but in this community, you're aware of the fact that -- that East 8 St. Louis has -- has a collapsed tax base; you're aware of 9 10 that, aren't you? 11 MR. HEPLER: Show my objection. 12 Q (by Mr. Cook) Generally aware that East St. Louis is not the healthiest --13 14 MR. HEPLER: Relevance and materiality. 15 THE COURT: The objection's overruled. 16 you're going to connect it up. 17 0 (by Mr. Cook) Sure. And you're aware that, for 18 example, this city, Belleville, that it's more affluent 19 than -- than -- than East St. Louis generally? 20 Α All right. 21 You're familiar with State Street in East St. Louis? Q 22. I don't believe so specifically. . A 23 Q That's the street that starts from -- actually 24 Collinsville Avenue and Martin Luther King runs a little bit,

and then State Street runs straight up the hill, turns into 1 West Main Street and comes right outside this courthouse 2 right there. Are you familiar with that street? 3 In Belleville? Well, it's West Main in Belleville. It's State 5 Street in East St. -- State Street and ML King in --6 I'm taking it in Belleville, so I -- but I don't 7 know -- I don't know the location in East St. Louis. 8 My essential question was to you is whether or not 9 Q the tobacco industry targets poor people for its 10 advertisements and --11 MR. CRIST: Object to the form. 12 (by Mr. Cook) -- and you say that you don't know of 13 any target in that regard. They just target everybody. 14 MR. CRIST: Object to the form of the question. 15 16 Object to preemption. MR. HEPLER: Asked and answered also, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: I think it is asked and answered. 18 MR. COOK: I'm not sure what the answer was. I was 19 suggesting him that's what his answer was, and if it was, 20 then I'll go on to the next question. 21 THE COURT: Okay. If that will -- do you want it 22 23 read back or do you understand?

THE WITNESS: No, help me, Judge. I'm not sure

where we are.

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Q (by Mr. Cook) Well, let me -- let me rephrase the question. If I understand your answer that -- that you don't think that -- that the tobacco industry has -- has decided to target young people for their promotion of their product?

MR. CRIST: Object, Your Honor, preemption.

THE COURT: The objection's overruled.

MR. CRIST: Could I have a continuing objection,

Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yeah. It is a continuing objection, so it -- you won't have to do it each time. Okay. Appreciate that. Thank you. Continue.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, Mr. Cook.

- Q (by Mr. Cook) Yes. You don't think the tobacco industry -- I believe you testified earlier that -- that you don't want kids to smoke?
 - A Correct.
 - Q Therefore, you wouldn't advertise to children --
 - A Absolutely.
 - Q -- because you don't want them to smoke.
 - A Correct.
- Q All right. Now, what I've done is tried to take the question a little bit beyond that. Do you -- do you target poorer people as opposed to richer people with respect to the

| 1 | sale of your product? |
|----|--|
| 2 | A I don't believe we target poorer people with respect |
| 3 | to richer people. |
| 4 | Q Now, the other question was is that it wouldn't be |
| 5 | appropriate to do that. That's not fair, is it? If if |
| 6 | that was done, I'm not asking you to say that it it is |
| 7 | done. I'm just saying it wouldn't be fair. |
| 8 | MR. HEPLER: Objection. Calls for conclusion, calls |
| 9 | for speculation. It's argumentative. |
| 10 | THE COURT: He can answer the question. I think he |
| 11 | has answered it, but he can answer it again. |
| 12 | MR. HEPLER: Asked and answered then. Thank you, |
| 13 | Your Honor. |
| 14 | THE COURT: Just give your answer. |
| 15 | THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. Where are we? Excuse me, |
| 16 | the question? |
| 17 | THE COURT: Is regarding the poor people. |
| 18 | Q (by Mr. Cook) Whether it would be fair to target |
| 19 | A We don't we don't target poor people is what I |
| 20 | said. |
| 21 | THE COURT: Okay. Good enough. |
| 22 | Q (by Mr. Cook) Do you target minorities, gender, |
| 23 | race or ethnic minorities? |
| 24 | MR. CRIST: Object, Your Honor, relevance, |
| | |

materiality.

THE COURT: Objection overruled. You can answer.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Cook, I'm not a marketing person, but I know that with our products, like any consumer products, we test the people that use our products to find out what they like, what they don't like, what attributes they would like in the product, and certain people like certain things in products, and our advertising, depending upon the product or the cigarette, might be targeted to a particular attribute of that product which would appeal to certain consumers.

Q (by Mr. Cook) Yes. For example, although it isn't your product, but probably one of the most I guess not -- it isn't Eve. I don't have one with me, but Virginia Slims is a -- a product I think that you and I can agree that it's not manufactured by your company, that -- that is intended for a feminine market?

A I would suppose that the bulk of the consumers of that product are female.

Q For example, there's a Virginia Slims tennis tournament; is there not?

- A There have been. I don't know that there are now.
- Q Not many men play in that tournament?
- A That's correct.

- Q None. It's a -- it's a tournament for -- for -- for women --
 - A That's my understanding it's always been that way.
 - Q Now, I want you to assume just for a minute that -that this street right out here, this four-lane street called
 West Main Street and that if you go west on that street and
 you stay on that street, you will -- you will actually end up
 on the interstate, but you -- you will come to Collinsville
 Avenue in East St. Louis. Do you know where Collinsville
 Avenue in East St. Louis is?
 - A I -- I don't really recollect.
 - O It's the downtown street.
 - A Okay.
 - Q And if you stay on this street that -- that you will get all the way to Collinsville Avenue, there's seven miles of the street on top of the hill; there's seven miles of the street below the hill, and it runs half a mile short of the river.

I want you to assume that there are no cigarette advertisements on billboards from here to East St. Louis, and yet from East St. Louis to Collinsville Avenue right now, there are more than 20 billboards advertising cigarettes today.

Why do you think that (a) there are no billboards in

| - 1 | |
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| | Belleville from here to there, and (b) that there are more |
| | than 20 from the edge of the bluff to Collinsville Avenue? |
| | Do you have any explanation for that at all? |
| | A I have no idea. |
| | MR. CRIST: Object to the form of the question, Y |

MR. CRIST: Object to the form of the question, Your Honor. In addition to that, I also object, move to strike Mr. Cook's testimony, and with respect to that, I also object on the basis that it calls for speculation on the part of this witness and the basis that it's a hypothetical without any basis in the record for a hypothetical.

THE COURT: There's no basis in the record at this time to my knowledge. I assume that you will supply that.

MR. COOK: I will.

THE COURT: The defendant -- the witness has answered the question, and the objection is overruled.

Q (by Mr. Cook) You don't have any explanation for it?

MR. HEPLER: Asked and answered.

THE WITNESS: No, because I'm not -- I mean, I don't

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Q (by Mr. Cook) Have you ever been to the Country Club in -- in Belleville, Illinois?

A I don't believe so.

Q I just ask you to assume that in the neighborhood of

the Country Club that there are -- there are no cigarette advertisements by billboards.

- A Are there billboards?
- Q There are no cigarette advertisements by billboards.

 I'd be surprised if there were billboards period.

Do you know where the Roosevelt Homes are in East St. Louis?

- A No, sir.
- Q How many cigarette advertisements do you think that there are around the Roosevelt Homes?
 - A I don't know, sir.

MR. CRIST: Objection, Your Honor, calls for speculation.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q (by Mr. Cook) Just assuming that there are cigarette advertisements by the DeShields Housing Projects and -- and the Gompers Housing Projects and the Roosevelt Homes in -- this is actually in Washington Park, Rosemont [sic], would you have an explanation from the point of view of marketing why areas with disadvantaged people are -- have billboards advertising cigarettes on them while people who live more affluently -- I guess the most affluent place in our community is in the Country Club area don't?

MR. CRIST: Objection to the form of the question,

Your Honor. In addition to that, I object on the basis that it calls for speculation and guess work on the part of this witness.

MR. HEPLER: Show my objection to the form, materiality and relevance also, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to sustain the objection. We've gone into this area I think at least three times now.

Q (by Mr. Cook) Now, with respect to -- I understand -- with respect to youth and smoking, I'm given the impression that -- that your industry has done something -- I believe you even said it -- to discourage children from smoking?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q What have you done?

A Well, I think for -- for many years, the industry has taken steps to try and discourage under-aged smoking.

I'm more familiar with things that have happened in the last two or three years. The Tobacco Institute has an on-going program dealing with helping parents to -- to deal with the issue of smoking with their children.

Our company has had a -- a program which goes to what I think is the principal reason -- one of the principal reasons people start to smoke which is peer pressure, and we've tried

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to go to school systems all across the country to introduce a program which basically says smoking's not cool, to talk to the kids in language they understand, that smoking's dumb, not a cool thing to do to discourage smoking.

The more important thing I think is the retail program that the industry's had for years. We also, as a company, have done this which basically talks about -- with the retailers. It's, you know, against the law to sell to younger people, to use signage to discourage that, support the law programs.

- Well, why do you oppose bans on -- on vending Q machines?
- Α Mr. Cook, depending on the legislative context, you know, a ban, you know, may overreach in terms of accomplishing its objective.
- Q Well, I understand that -- that -- that for Mr. Lewis and indeed the Surgeon General's Report that a very small number of the cigarettes that are sold by the cigarette industry are sold through vending machines; is that your understanding also?
 - A I believe that's my understanding, yes, sir.
- I understand also that -- I believe that back as far as 1930s, 1937, that people were asking for bans on health organizations, people like the American Cancer Society and

the World Health Organization and the PTA and people like 1 that were asking for bans on cigarette machines. 2 to assume that's true just for a second. 3 MR. HEPLER: Show my objection to the form of the 5

question in terms of no facts in evidence that he could assume, and it's mischaracterizing the definition all the way back to 1937 on all of those organizations.

Q (by Mr. Cook) I'd like you to assume in 1937 --THE COURT: Overruled. You can complete the question.

(by Mr. Cook) I'd like you to assume that -- that that's true. Can you think of a reason why the Parent-Teachers Association would want cigarette machine -- a ban on cigarette machines?

MR. CRIST: Object to the form of the question, Your Honor.

Speculation as to how he can interpret THE COURT: what they thought.

Well, I'm asking for his opinion on why MR. COOK: they would recommend that.

MR. CRIST: Object to --

THE COURT: On why they -- why they had that opinion. Sustained.

(by Mr. Cook) Can you agree that the Parent-Teacher Q

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| 1 | Association's interest in smoking and health would probably |
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| 2 | have to do with children's smoking and health? |
| 3 | A Yes, sir. |
| 4 | Q Could you agree that if they recommended a ban, that |
| 5 | it was probably because they thought that cigarette machines |
| 6 | had a hard time telling who was 18 or 21 and who was 14? |
| 7 | MR. CRIST: Object to the form. |
| 8 | MR. HEPLER: Object to the form of the question. |
| 9 | Speculation and conclusion also, Your Honor. |
| 10 | THE COURT: I'm going to let him answer it. It's |
| 11 | overruled. Go ahead if you have an answer. |
| 12 | THE WITNESS: I don't know what the reason was. I |
| 13 | think I responded earlier as to what their motivation was. |
| 14 | Q (by Mr. Cook) Now, I'm going to hand you |
| 15 | Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 154 and ask you if you've seen that |
| 16 | document before? |
| 17 | THE COURT: Each of the attorneys have looked at |
| 18 | 154; is that correct, or do you wish to look at it again? |
| 19 | MR. HEPLER: Looked at it, Your Honor. Thank you. |
| 20 | THE COURT: Okay. |
| 21 | THE WITNESS: Mr. Cook, I'm not sure I've seen this |
| 22 | specific this is an '84 document, and it's not our current |
| 23 | program, and I'm not sure I've seen this specific document. |
| 24 | Q (by Mr. Cook) I don't think I've seen your current |

1 program, so you and I will be about even. 2

A Okay.

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THE COURT: Next question.

(by Mr. Cook) Sir, looking at Plaintiff's Exhibit Q No. 154 which has been indicated to me it was funded by the Tobacco Institute and was published by -- developed by the National Association of the State Board of Education in 1984. That's -- that document doesn't say anything about cigarette smoking at all that I can see.

Well, Mr. Cook, on this page I'm just reading, it says, "Tobacco Institute is an association of cigarette manufacturers who, as a matter of long time policy and practice, believe that smoking is an adult custom. Simply put, the people who make cigarettes don't want young people smoking them."

- Q Yes. Read the -- read the introduction, part one, growing pains.
 - Α Mark Twain wrote --
 - Q I just want you to look at it, sir.
 - I'm sorry, I thought you said read. Α I'm sorry.
 - What I'm trying --Q
 - Α I'm sorry.
- Q The -- the point that I have about that -- about the document and -- and I'll ask you about the document that

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you've put out now. In the document, does it ever tell kids that they shouldn't smoke because as it may kill them? That document doesn't. Does the one that you put out now say, "Hey, if you smoke you may die from it," or "Hey, cigarette smoking causes cancer," or "Hey, cigarette smoking causes emphysema." You understand emphysema kills people? Are you aware of that?

A Yes, sir.

MR. CRIST: Objection to the form of the questions, Your Honor.

Q (by Mr. Cook) Does it say -THE COURT: It's compound. Restate it.
MR. COOK: Sure.

Q (by Mr. Cook) The -- what I'm trying to find out, in 1984 the document that was sponsored by the Tobacco Institute in their marvelous program of helping children telling them to obey their parents -- and there's a questionnaire in there. The questionnaire doesn't ask whether they smoke or not. What I'm trying to find out from that document since 1984, it's now 1992, you apparently are publishing documents now that tell 17-year-olds and and 16-year-olds that it's not cool to smoke. Is that --

A Correct.

MR. CRIST: Object to the form of the question.

| 1 | Q (by Mr. Cook) Do you tell them it will kill them? |
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| 2 | MR. CRIST: Object |
| 3 | THE COURT: Hold on. |
| 4 | MR. CRIST: to the form of the question, Your |
| 5 | Honor. |
| 6 | THE COURT: Overruled. |
| 7 | MR. CRIST: Object on the basis of preemption. |
| 8 | THE COURT: The last question did you hear his |
| 9 | last question? |
| 10 | THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. |
| 11 | THE COURT: Proceed if you would. |
| 12 | MR. CRIST: Objection on the basis it's preempted, |
| 13 | Your Honor. |
| 14 | MR. HEPLER: Also materiality and relevance, Your |
| 15 | Honor. |
| 16 | MR. COOK: I'm not talking about any advertisements |
| 17 | or anything of that nature, Judge. |
| 18 | THE COURT: It's my understanding we're not talking |
| 19 | about any advertisement or promotional material. We do not |
| 20 | have the document here. We just have a description of it. I |
| 21 | don't think it's covered by the preemption. The objection is |
| 22 | overruled. Go ahead and answer if you can. |
| 23 | MR. CRIST: Your Honor, I also object on the basis |
| 24 | it violates the in Limine Order. |

THE COURT: Your objection is noted. I don't believe it violates the in Limine Order.

THE WITNESS: No, sir, Mr. Cook. We do talk about health risk, but I don't believe we use that language.

Q (by Mr. Cook) What I'm trying to find out is when a person -- that's how we got started in this. Sometimes this seems that we end up far field. You said that people when they make the decision on whether they're going to smoke or not, on their 18th birthday it's perfectly all right for them to make the decision as far as you're concerned whether they're going to smoke or not?

A Yes, sir.

Q All right. On -- on -- on the day before that, you object to it because it's an adult custom?

A Mr. Cook, I think I've said, we -- we would oppose and object to under-aged smoking.

Q Right. But you're not opposed to it because it's any safer for a kid to decide to smoke on his 18th birthday than it is on the 364th day of his -- of his 17th year. It isn't any safer for him one day before than it is one day later, is it?

A Mr. Cook, I think all people, teenagers of all ages are aware of the health risk associated with smoking.

Q I asked you that, too, didn't I?

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| | Q | No, I didn't, sir. I asked you is it any safer for |
| him | the d | lay before he's 18 or her to start smoking the |
| day | befor | e they're 18 than the day after they're 18? |
| | A | The same risk would be there, yes, sir. |

Q Right. So -- so when -- when you want children to -- who are -- who -- who smoke, there are more than 6,000,000 regular smokers who are under 19 years old in this country according to the Surgeon General in 1979.

MR. HEPLER: Show my objection. Mischaracterization of the evidence.

THE COURT: The objection's overruled. I'm not indicating that his characterization is correct by making this ruling.

MR. COOK: We can be sure. Who has the 1979? May I have that blue book there, Darlous, on the other side?

Q (by Mr. Cook) I want to read -- do you know Joe Califano?

A I don't know that I've ever met -- I may have met Mr. Califano.

- Q Democrat. You run in different circles.
- A Not necessarily.
- Q I want to read to you from the last paragraph of Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 54 which is the Surgeon General --

1979 Surgeon General's Reports. "And the new report, unlike its predecessor, takes up the subject of smoking among children. The percentage of girls age 12 to 14 who smoke, for example, has increased eight-fold since 1968. Among the age group 13 to 19, there are now 6,000,000 regular smokers. 100,000 children under 13 are regular smokers." That's a tragic figure, isn't it?

- A It's a troublesome figure, yes, sir.
- Q And so it looks like then -- then this document may have been put out -- this 1984 document could have been put out with that thought in mind?
 - A Could have.
- Q But no where in that document does it tell those children who were making this decision whether they're going to smoke or not that it may kill them.

MR. CRIST: Object to the form of the question, Your Honor, preemption.

THE COURT: You're referring to Exhibit 154 at this time?

MR. COOK: Yes, sir.

MR. CRIST: Your Honor, I also object on the basis there's no allegation the National Association of State Board of Education has a duty to warn or to advise in this document.

That -- some indication's there's THE COURT: Okay. 1 going to have to be that in my opinion that the Tobacco 2 Institute had some control over the preparation of the 3 document since the document indicates that it was prepared by 4 who? 5 MR. CRIST: National Association of State Boards of 6 Education. 7 THE COURT: Till some additional foundation is laid, 8 I will sustain that objection, but you can continue. 9 MR. COOK: Sure. 10 (by Mr. Cook) In the documents that you put out now 11 Q -- when I say you, is that RJR? Do you put them out? 12 We put some out; the Institute puts some out. 13 All right. And -- and -- well, the ones the 14 Institute puts out, not referring to 154, but your concern 15 about children smoking, do you warn them, for example, that 16 one out of -- that the Surgeon General says that one out of 17 every four people -- let me strike that. 18 Do you inform them in the documents that you put out for 19 children, do you inform them that one out of every four 20 people who smoke the Surgeon General says will die from 21 22 smoking? MR. HEPLER: Object. 23 MR. CRIST: Objection, Your Honor, preemption. 24

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MR. HEPLER: Also in violation of Paragraph 8 of the previous rule and Motion In Limine.

THE COURT: Your objection --

MR. COOK: I'm talking about their publication --

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. COOK: -- to children.

THE COURT: I understand that. I've indicated my ruling with regards to preemption and the Motion in Limine.

This is a continuing objection I understand. It is overruled as long as we are talking about a -- what I -- as I understand this document he's made reference to.

THE WITNESS: No, Mr. Cook, I don't believe we used those precise words.

Q (by Mr. Cook) Do you -- do you in this document -- now, children are going to -- you -- you put this out to kids with respect to whether or not they should smoke or not.

That's -- that's what it's for?

- A Yes, sir.
- Q And you -- and you discourage them?
- A Yes, sir.
 - Q Now, what percentage of the market, the 15 million or plus people who smoke in this United States are under the age of 18?
 - A Mr. Cook, I don't have that information off the top

of my head. 1 Your marketing people have, don't they? 2 No, our marketing people don't do research for that 3 Α age group. The government has some statistics and studies. 4 5 I mean, you have -- you have a marketing strategy Q for your company, don't you? 6 I hope so, yes, sir. 7 Α And you have marketing plans for your cigarettes, 8 Q don't you? 9 Yes, sir. 10 Α And -- and 6,000,000 people, of course, would -- in 11 Q 1979 would be a major part -- I believe there were about -- a 12 little -- 55, maybe 60,000,000 smokers at this point in time. 13 That would be 10 percent of your total market? 14 MR. CRIST: Objection. 15 I don't know what the statistics are, 16 THE WITNESS: Mr. Cook. I'm sorry. 17 THE COURT: His answer will stand. 18 (by Mr. Cook) Do you tell them in this publication 19 Q that you send out to these kids that 1,000 -- that the 20 Surgeon General says 1,000 people a day die from cigarette 21 smoking in this country? 22 MR. CRIST: Objection, Your Honor, this is all in 23 24 the preempted area. In addition to that, there's no duty to

warn on behalf of one of the defendants in this case. It's irrelevant, immaterial.

MR. COOK: Are you making objections for the Tobacco Institute?

MR. HEPLER: Well, of course. We'd join in that objection. We have a standing objection.

MR. COOK: Well, I don't mind --

MR. HEPLER: We have a standing objection on the point I thought.

THE COURT: I think they've indicated that that's been clearly indicated on the record previously. It's just being renewed at this time. As this document's being described to the jury and to the Court, I'm finding it does not fall within the preemption doctrine -- doctrine. So it's overruled.

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

- Q (by Mr. Cook) If you thought, B. Oglesby -- by the way, they don't know that you go by your middle initial rather than your first name. That's correct; is it not?
 - A Correct.
- Q If you thought that that were true, that -- in other words, that 360,000 people a year plus or minus 10 or 15,000 one way or another died from cigarette smoking, don't you think that if you're trying to discourage children from

smoking that you ought to tell them in this publication that -- that -- that that's the risk they're assuming?

MR. CRIST: Same objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Same objection is noted. Overruled.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Cook, I think you have to try different things to get through to young people today. I think young people are aware of the health risk associated with smoking. I think everyone's aware of the health risk, and I think the program that we developed was to try and go at what we think is the principal reason for young people smoking, which is peer pressure, you know, that it's not cool, it's not the right thing to do. So that's -- I mean, we do try different things to try and get through to young people today.

Q (by Mr. Cook) Mr. Oglesby, I find that so hard to believe because, Mr. Oglesby, with --

MR. HEPLER: Show my objection --

Q (by Mr. Cook) -- with all these smokers --

THE COURT: Sustained on your comment, Mr. Cook, as to what you find hard to believe. Rephrase your question.

Q (by Mr. Cook) Sir, some way or another, you have to replace those 300 -- the thousand smokers who die a day, don't you?

MR. CRIST: Your Honor, object to the form of the

| 1 | question. |
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| 2 | THE COURT: Overruled. It's cross. Go ahead. |
| 3 | THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, I have trouble with the |
| 4 | number, Mr. Cook. Restate the question. |
| 5 | Q (by Mr. Cook) One of the reasons that you have |
| 6 | trouble with the number, and one of the reasons you don't |
| 7 | tell kids about the number, you don't believe it's been |
| 8 | established, do you? |
| 9 | MR. HEPLER: Show my objection |
| 10 | Q (by Mr. Cook) Proven that cigarette smoking kills |
| 11 | people? |
| 12 | MR. HEPLER: to the form of the question. Your |
| 13 | Honor, show my objection |
| 14 | THE COURT: He has to complete his question before |
| 15 | the objection. What is the objection? |
| 16 | MR. HEPLER: It's the argumentative nature of the |
| 17 | question and the manner in which it is being asked. |
| 18 | THE COURT: I'm going it's cross-examination. I |
| 19 | don't think we've gone over the line. I'm going to allow the |
| 20 | witness to answer the question. |
| 21 | THE WITNESS: Judge, could we restate the previous |
| 22 | question? There were two questions there, I believe. |
| 23 | THE COURT: She can read it back to you if you wish. |
| 24 | THE WITNESS: There was a first question and then |

1 the follow-up question. THE COURT: Okay. 2 3 (Whereupon, the Court Reporter read back the 4 following question:) 5 "Question: Sir, some way or another, you have to 6 replace those 300 -- the thousand smokers who die a 7 day, don't you?" 8 THE WITNESS: And my answer to that is no, sir. (by Mr. Cook) You don't think they have to be 9 Q 10 replaced? 11 Α As smokers? 12 Q Yeah. 13 Α No, sir. 14 What would happen to your business if they -- if --15 if they stop? Mr. Cook, as you said, there are 50,000,000 smokers 16 Α 17 out there. There -- there are a lot of smokers. the business of selling cigarettes to smokers, and we'd like 18 19 them to buy our product. That will continue to be the case 20 unless there's prohibition. I think there's always going to 21 be smokers. 22 And are you concerned that -- that -- that on --, Q 23 with respect to the restrictions on smoking that you may lose

some business if there's -- if smoking's restricted on

- airlines and public places and things like that?
- A No, sir.

- Q Do you remember the Ayatollah Khomeini?
- A Yes, sir.
 - Q Do you remember him fondly?
- A No, sir.
 - Q Let me read you a little bit of what -- do you know -- you didn't know Horace Kornegay, did you?
 - A I have met him.
 - Q You have? Let me read you just a little bit about what Horace said about the -- about the consequences of smoking laws, and I'll read you a little bit more. This is reading from Plaintiff's Exhibit 15H. Talks about -- refers to Califano as the Ayatollah Califano. You don't know Mr. Califano to have been a Muslim; do you, sir?
 - A No, sir.
 - Q He's talking about restrictive legislation on smoking including education in children because the consequences. "Consider this, if the pressure of antismoking laws and regulations succeeds in stopping each American smoker from lighting up just one cigarette a day, the annual consequences are devastating.

Cigarette consumption would drop by more than 18 billion units. Personal spending for cigarettes would

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decline by more than half a billion dollars." Just one cigarette a day, and this is about 1980.

Now, this isn't the kind of thing that you're worried about about restrictions. It's about one cigarette a day stops smoking, and your industry loses a half a billion dollars. That's not a matter of concern?

Mr. Cook, I don't know the context that you're talking about Mr. -- is this a speech? Is it a response to something?

Why are you worried about the context? This is what he said. Would you like to see what another man said in Illinois? I'll refer you to Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 15G. This is a statement by Mr. Ehringhaus in Illinois that was made in 1973.

You'd have been here in Illinois in '73, would you?

In transition to Illinois -- to -- Illinois to A Washington.

Mr. Ehringhaus who -- J. C. B. Ehringhaus who worked for the Tobacco Institute stated this in Illinois at one of the meetings of the Illinois Association of Candy and Tobacco Distributors, "that there are approximately 7.5 million adults in the State of Illinois of which the number 3,000,000 or so are smokers who in 1973 consumed about 140,000,000 cartons of cigarettes.

Now, if you were prevented from smoking say in a meeting or a restaurant or a bus or anywhere, you don't delay smoking that cigarette. You never smoke that cigarette."

You wouldn't know that because you've never smoked. I can tell you that it's true. It is --

MR. CRIST: Objection.

THE COURT: Sustained.

Q (by Mr. Cook) And I'd like you to assume that for purposes of this. "It is one less cigarette that you smoke that day. Suppose every smoker in Illinois were to be placed either by law or by being classed as a social outcast in a position where he smokes one less cigarette per day. That's 15,000 cartons of cigarettes a day in Illinois. That's 5,475,000 cartons a year. Each of you knows his share of the market in the State. You figure out what that means in loss of profit to you in a year's time."

I want you to -- since you have been engaged in politics to do a little mathematics with me. I believe Illinois, what, we're down to 20 congressmen now; does that seem right to you?

- A We lost two.
- Q We had 22.
- A I thought we had 24.
- Q Let's just assume for a minute that we have 20.

A All right.

- Q You and I, and see if we can extrapolate this figure of 5,475,000 cartons a year nationally if there's one less cigarette smoked. There are 435 congressmen in the House of Representatives in the United States; is that true, sir?
 - A Yes, sir. Yes, sir.
- Q You know that from working there. And that if we have 20, that would mean that we have -- well, that would be 20 into 435, that we have approximately -- actually a little bit less than 5 percent of the congressmen in the United States. That's seems about right, doesn't it? By looking at that, 10 percent would be 43, you know, about 5 percent, maybe a little more.

Okay. So that means if we take this figure of 5,475,000, and we multiply it by 95, we would know if -- if

Mr. Ehringhaus is correct. We'd know generally throughout the United States if one cigarette a day is dropped how many cartons of cigarettes a year would not be smoked, according to Ehringhaus's figures, right?

- A I'm not sure I followed the math.
- Q Okay.
- A But, I mean, what's the 95, Mr. Cook?
- Q This is Illinois' share.
- A What's the 95?

| 1 | Q Well, Illinois' only got 5 percent of the population |
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| 2 | of the United States. |
| 3 | A Okay. |
| 4 | Q So so the remainder of it would be 95 times more, |
| 5 | right? |
| 6 | MR. HEPLER: Show my objection to the question. |
| 7 | THE WITNESS: I'm not sure the times is right. |
| 8 | MR. HEPLER: (A) It assumes facts not in evidence. |
| 9 | (B) deals with matters concerning consumption by other |
| 10 | states. Assumes consecrated assumptions improperly. |
| 11 | THE WITNESS: Not times. |
| 12 | MR. COOK: Uh? |
| 13 | THE WITNESS: I don't believe it's times. |
| 14 | MR. HEPLER: There's no fact to support that. It's |
| 15 | speculative and far field here, Your Honor. |
| 16 | THE COURT: The relevancy at this point is not clear |
| 17 | to me. If you feel you're confident you're going to tie it |
| 18 | up, I'll let you proceed. |
| 19 | MR. COOK: What I'm trying to do is generally I |
| 20 | guess he was wondering what the context of of of what |
| 21 | Kornegay said in 1980. I was going to show that there |
| 22 | that if we had 5 percent of the population of the State of |
| 23 | Illinois of the United States, that that that means |
| 24 | that there would be 95 times that loss in the United States |

| 1 | which would roughly correspond with this figure. |
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| 2 | MR. HEPLER: Show my objection again to the fact |
| 3 | that there's no evidentiary basis because consumption rate, |
| 4 | population, age bracket, all of that |
| 5 | THE COURT: You've got a valid point, Mr. Hepler. I |
| 6 | don't think we can just divide these numbers and come up with |
| 7 | something. |
| 8 | MR. COOK: You don't think we can figure that out, |
| 9 | uh? |
| 10 | THE COURT: I think we can figure it out, but we |
| 11 | have to have a few more facts to give it any reliability. |
| 12 | MR. CRIST: Also object to the math. |
| 13 | THE COURT: I think it's speculative. |
| 14 | THE WITNESS: The math is in error. |
| 15 | MR. COOK: Would it be a good place to stop? |
| 16 | THE COURT: Excellent point. You have five left? |
| 17 | MR. HEPLER: I have eight left. |
| 18 | THE COURT: Okay, good. I was a little off. Okay. |
| 19 | And 1:30 is when your program starts, and you think you can |
| 20 | be back at approximately 2:30? |
| 21 | UNIDENTIFIED JUROR: Two thirty. |
| 22. | THE COURT: Would you shoot for that for us then? |
| 23 | UNIDENTIFIED JUROR: Yeah. |
| 24 | THE COURT: And would the rest of you please return |

| 1 | at 2:30. Could I see the attorneys at 2:00 with regards to |
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| 2 | the exhibits and also the scheduling of witnesses. |
| 3 | MR. CRIST: We also had another matter, Your Honor. |
| 4 | THE COURT: Well, we'll sure use the half hour I'm |
| 5 | sure. We'll use it up. Two o'clock. |
| 6 | (The noon recess was taken.) |
| 7 | (Which were all of the proceedings taken by this |
| 8 | court reporter on this date.) |
| 9 | * * * * |
| 10 | (The following portion of proceedings were reported |
| 11 | by Jean Lechowicz, CSR, License #084-003357, RPR.) |
| 12 | |
| 13 | (Plaintiff's Exhibits No. 185 & 186 were marked for |
| 14 | identification at this time.) |
| 15 | |
| 16 | (The following proceedings were had out of the |
| 17 | hearing and presence of the jury.) |
| 18 | MR. COOK: Your Honor, I plan on playing this just |
| 19 | like this. |
| 20 | THE COURT: What is the exhibit number? |
| 21 | MR. COOK: It's Exhibit No. 114A. |
| 22 | THE COURT: 114A, okay. |
| 23 | MR. HEPLER: Can we see it, Bruce? |
| 24 | MR. COOK: This what I plan on playing. |
| | |

| 1. | THE COURT: The court reporter needs to have a view |
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| 2 | too because she's trying to take it down. |
| 3 | (At this time, Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 114A, a |
| 4 | videotape, was played in open court as follows.) |
| 5 | "MR. MERRYMAN: Anybody who sells a consumer product |
| 6 | is |
| 7 | THE REPORTER: I can't hear it. |
| 8 | THE COURT: Turn it up, please. |
| 9 | "MR. MERRYMAN:is going to look very closely at |
| 10 | who buys that product and then advertise to that group of |
| 11 | people. |
| 12 | SPEAKER: People who sell alcohol and cigarettes |
| 13 | (At this time, there was a pause in the videotape.) |
| 14 | MR. MERRYMAN: Anybody who sells a consumer product |
| 15 | is going to look very closely at who buys that product and to |
| 16 | then advertise to that group of people. |
| 17 | (At this time, there was a pause in the videotape.) |
| 18 | MR. MERRYMAN: It doesn't make any sense to |
| 19 | advertise to the white collar retirees who mostly don't |
| 20 | smoke. You advertise to the area, the community, the |
| 21 | geographic and demographic group that uses the product. |
| 22 | SPEAKER: It is plain to see that the" |
| 23 | (At this time, the videotape was concluded.) |
| 24 | MR. COOK: I muted some of it out of there, some |
| | |

| 1 | over-write by a announcer that Judge LeChien told me to mute |
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| 2 | out of that. |
| 3 | THE COURT: Has Judge LeChien previously viewed this |
| 4 | tape and ruled on it? |
| 5 | MR. COOK: Yes, sir. |
| 6 | THE COURT: What is |
| 7 | MR. COOK: What I played there is what Judge LeChien |
| 8 | said I could play. |
| 9 | MR. GOOLD: I'm not so sure, Your Honor. |
| 10 | MR. HEPLER: I know that's not true in terms of what |
| 11 | that announcer was saying. |
| 12 | MR. COOK: I took the announcer out. Oh, I'm not |
| 13 | going to start with Vareen. It starts Vareen. |
| 14 | THE COURT: Can I ask you, again that was Exhibit |
| 15 | MR. COOK:114A. We talked about it twice. |
| 16 | THE COURT: And is there a description of that? |
| 17 | MR. COOK: It's Merryman advertising in |
| 18 | Philadelphia, is what If you reach Vareen, V-a-r-e-e-n, it |
| 19 | will kick it up. |
| 20 | THE COURT: Okay, let me see one thing here. Would |
| 21 | you give me that spelling again? |
| 22 | MR. COOK: V-a-r-e-e-n. |
| 23 | THE COURT: V-a-r-e-n? |
| 24 | MR. CRIST: V-a-r-e-e-n, I think is what Mr. Cook |

said.

THE COURT: I didn't get that.

MR. COOK: How about 114A or 114? 114 is modified 114 something.

MR. GOOLD: Judge, I believe the rule we've been following is that statements by a party witness have been played, and I guess that would include advertisements by the parties. But where you're talking about voice-overs by a narrator, that's excludable as hearsay.

Also in this tape you've got the situation where there's background shots which were not generated by the Tobacco Institute or Reynolds, but were generated by whomever was assembling this program.

At transcript 2488, Judge-- 2489, I'm sorry, Judge

LeChien cited the parties to a case which he read-- pertinent

portions of which he read into the record. And if you can

punch up 2489, you'll see it.

THE COURT: What's the name of the case?

MR. GOOLD: The case is <u>Missouri Portland Cement</u>

<u>Company verses Lime Gypsum and Allied Workers International</u>

<u>Union</u>, 145 Ill. App. 3rd, 1023. May be I should have given you that cite.

THE COURT: That's all right. I've got it.

MR. GOOLD: Okay. There is language specifically

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dealing with the circumstances under which a videotape may be displayed. And what it requires is that the videotape be identified by a witness as a portrayal of certain facts relevant to a particular issue and verified by that witness with personal knowledge as to-- as a correct representation of the facts.

So far as the background shots are concerned on the videotape we just saw, I don't believe there is any such witness. You were talking about something that was apparently assembled by some television producer or crew who we don't know and will never have the chance to learn about as to whether it's a correct representation, whether it was staged, just what is being displayed.

MR. COOK: We've been through this about twenty times. The man who's talking is Walker Merryman. The purpose of putting the-- the-- the advertisement in there is to show the Virginia Slim advertisement in a poor community tailored to black people. It's just exactly for that purpose.

There are two purposes: One to say what he says and one to say that they advertise in this nature. Now Walker, I guess, can't say what-- how Philip Morris advertises. But Philip Morris, and I'll bring them in to identify it if need be, Walker was on a program, the entire program, this program

is cut down, had to do with Louis Sullivan's attack on the tobacco-- on R.J.R. for the-- for Uptown Cigarettes, a cigarette that they marketed and targeted black people. And that portion of it, all of that has come out of this per Judge LeChien's request. And then the last voice-over, Judge LeChien took out too.

Now Judge LeChien has indicated-- on the other hand, if I find 114 proper, I'll clear the whole thing for the Court.

I don't see anything that's error in there, and I do see

Merryman's statement--

MR. HEPLER: Your Honor-- I'm sorry, Bruce, were you done?

What we have here is, you know, Judge LeChien is—we went through this, God, it seems like item for item we went through this. And the substance, as I understand the position of the ruling, was certainly Walker Merryman is someone who's voice could be played and his view could be displayed. But the background shots is—now advertising may be something he might be able to play, but he can't play, you know, pictures of the smokers walking along smoking. He can't play the commentary with regard to that, and the reason's very simple. You know, it is like a photograph. You can't demonstrate the authenticity of this film clip.

Now, that's a different question with regard to, you

know, a particular advertisement that's on—been run by one of the companies. It's different with regard to a statement by one of the members of a company or a party defendant here. But that's not—does not allow him to go into showing scenes of people who are smoking in the black community and walking along and trying to play that as accurate when he has no basis for that, and there's no one that can have a basis. We don't know what they cut out or what they did. We can't address those points.

MR. COOK: It is hearsay, but I'm not trying to prove it. I mean, we've been through this a dozen times.

MR. HEPLER: I know and--

THE COURT: If he's ruled on it, is it actually in the transcript right here where you've cited it to me?

MR. HEPLER: What we ended up doing was just what I said we'd been doing, and that is wants Walker Merryman to come in or somebody else to come in.

And, Bruce, you know that. And we've played ads. We haven't fought about those ad problems. But you can't do voice-overs and--

MR. COOK: Well, I want to play this one. And I mean Judge LeChien ruled that I could play it. I want to play it for this man. I don't care if you've got a problem with it, you edit it. You know, I mean--

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Judge, hearsay is when you try to prove the truth of a 1 matter by something that exists. If you don't have Merryman, 2 listen to what Merryman says. 3 MR. HEPLER: Well, Bruce--4 MR. COOK: I think it's relevant to listen to what 5 he says again, and I'll allow the part that I muted out over. 6 (At this time, Plaintiff's Exhibit 114A, a 7 videotape, was played in open court.) 8 "MR. MERRYMAN: Anybody who sells a consumer 9 product--10 MR. COOK: That's Merryman. 11 MR. MERRYMAN: --is going to look very closely at 12 who buys that product and then advertise to that group of 13 14 people. Alcohol and cigarettes there is no down 15 SPEAKER: They are simply selling to the people who are most 16 side. likely to buy." 17 MR. COOK: That's cut out. 18 "MR. MERRYMAN: It doesn't make any sense to 19 advertise to white collar retirees who mostly don't smoke. 20 You advertise to the area, the community, the geographic and 21

SPEAKER: It is plain to see that the--"

MR. HEPLER: See, the problem is the authenticity of

demographic group that uses the product.

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those shots behind that. He still must have someone to demonstrate--

MR. COOK: All right. Here, I'll put Merryman back on the stand, and I'll ask Merryman whether he was on a program about -- about -- if you want me to, about advertising directed towards black people and Louis Sullivan and Uptown, and we'll put it all in.

Now, I thought that this had been cut to the point that you wanted it. I'll do a whole lot with it if you want me to.

MR. CRIST: Your Honor, let me make my objection in addition to those which have already been made. I object to once again injecting unnecessarily into this case racial and other prejudices. I don't think they have any part in this The jury has already seen this. All Mr. Cook wants to do is to use it to once again inflame the passions of the jury. It has no place in this case.

In addition to that, Your Honor, it has absolutely no relevance and absolutely no materiality to anything which is genuinely in issue in this case. And finally, I submit that it's pre-empted.

MR. CRIST: Yes, they did, Your Honor. They saw it in that form.

THE COURT: Did the jury already see this tape?

I think Judge LeChien heard, for the reasons that Mr. 1 Helper has set forth, that they've seen it in that form. 2 do they have to go through it again? 3 THE COURT: Well, let's just take one moment and think everybody. Have they seen it or not? 5 Yes, they have. 6 MR. CRIST: 7 THE COURT: Okay. Well--MR. CRIST: That's my recollection that they've seen 8 it. 9 MR. COOK: Well then I can play it again. 10 MR. HEPLER: I think you're wrong, Paul. 11 MR. COOK: Paul, Paul, I assure you absolutely that 12 13 you're wrong. MR. CRIST: May be it's because I've seen it so many 14 times. 15 And that's right. 16 MR. HEPLER: MR. COOK: We edited it three different times with 17 Judge LeChien. 18 The point is let me tell you what the relevance is so 19 that we go through this again and nobody misunderstands. 20 21 What is the relevance of them advertising to children? Now, 22 why do I ask them questions about that, why do I ask them 23 questions about do they target black people because they say 24 they don't? And that has to do with whether or not they're

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1 telling -- it has to do with their credibility. 2 Right now this man right here from R.J.R. says that the 3 tobacco industry doesn't target poor people. MR. CRIST: He did not say that. 5 MR. COOK: The hell he didn't. 6 MR. CRIST: He did not say that. He said we do 7 target different demographic groups. 8 MR. COOK: He also said they didn't. He said almost everything. He also said that, Paul. Your recollection is 9 10 not as good as it could be. 11 MR. CRIST: He did not say that. 12 MR. COOK: He says that you don't target children, 13 and you know very well that you do. 14 MR. CRIST: That's an absolute lie. 15 THE COURT: Hold on. Now let's-- the only thing 16 about -- could we stop the tape after he's done with his final 17 comments? It's only the last second. 18 MR. COOK: Yeah, I'm going to hit the mute just 19 exactly at that point. 20

MR. HEPLER: May I offer, Your Honor, what I thought was in line with what we've been doing was that certainly he's entitled to show the statement that Mr. Merryman is showing. What I don't believe that he is entitled to and what I think is in line with what we were following with

Judge LeChien's orders was any of the voice-overs for the clips of scenes that are shown before or after Mr. Merryman's comment because there can be no authenticity. I don't quarrel with his right to show Mr. Merryman's voice and what Mr. Merryman said. But the beginning before that and after that, I believe that he cannot show it.

THE COURT: Let's play it again.

(At this time, Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 114A, a videotape, was played in open court.)

"MR. MERRYMAN: Anybody who sells a consumer product is going to look very closely at who buys that product and then advertise to that group of people."

THE COURT: That was Merryman.

(At this time, there was a pause in the videotape.)

"MR. MERRYMAN: It doesn't make any sense to advertise to the white collar retirees who mostly don't smoke. You advertise to the area, the community, the geographic and demographic group that uses the product."

(At this time the videotape was concluded.)

MR. CRIST: Now, what they've done is they've taken Mr. Merryman's voice and put it into a context that we can't verify that was even in there.

MR. COOK: Well, he's here. You can talk to him.

MR. GOOLD: But it's not Mr. Merryman's program. He

can play Mr. Merryman speaking and he can show the portion in which Mr. Merryman is shown on the screen.

MR. COOK: I understand that, and that gives the context to what he has to say and that's what the program was about. The program was about advertising targeted towards black people. That's exactly what it's about, and it's also about the fact that you don't advertise to white, middle class people. You don't advertise in the country club, but you really let them have it in East St. Louis or around the golfers.

MR. GOOLD: Your Honor, and that's precisely why—
THE COURT: Well, wait a minute. What about this,
Mr. Cook? You would not contend that this artistic form that
we have here that the editor or the producer or director or
producer of this wasn't making some type of public statement
by what pictures he choose or what he decided to depict if in
fact he was—

MR. COOK: I think that he does.

THE COURT: He is not here subject to cross examination.

MR. COOK: That's true, but then I'm not offering it for the proof of that.

THE COURT: I know you're not, but clearly--

MR. COOK: Mr. Merryman is here and--

MR. CRIST: But--

THE COURT: Let him finish. Go ahead.

MR. COOK: Mr. Merryman is here and he was on the program when he made those comments that was discussing black people-- I think the best thing for me to do is just put Mr. Merryman back up.

MR. HEPLER: The problem is-- let me address that for a moment though, Your Honor. The problem with that is Mr. Merryman can say "I was sitting in my office and I was asked questions and I gave these statements".

MR. COOK: True, and he can give it a context.

MR. HEPLER: But I can't say that the film clips that the editors of this particular program decided to use--

MR. COOK: I'll put Merryman on there and I'll--

MR. HEPLER: And--

MR. COOK: --and I'll turn it back from them and they can listen to what he says. And I'll say, "Now, you were on this program concerning Uptown and the concern was in the program was about your efforts in advertising directly targeted toward black people, is that correct?" And he'll say "Correct". And I'll turn the back of that thing to them and the jury can hear what he's got to say. That will be good.

THE COURT: But they won't see it?

| 1 | MR. | COOK: | But | they | won't | see | 1 t |
|---|-----|---------|-----|--------|-------|-----|------------|
| 2 | MR. | HEPLER: | Ar | nd you | don't | hav | e 1 |

MR. HEPLER: And you don't have to put him on to do that.

MR. COOK: Oh, yes, I do because is that's what's here, the portion of this, is that it gives them a context. And that's the reason Judge LeChien tightened me down so much is that he said, "Yes, you're not trying to prove that those people smoke." He thought that I could put in the two Virginia Slims ads just as examples of advertising that is targeted towards black people. But it gives it a context. I think it's nice.

THE COURT: It is nice, and as you've indicated many times somethings do more than one thing, and it not only gives a context but it also reflects--

MR. COOK: Judge, I didn't mean for you to remember that.

THE COURT: Okay. Sustained. We can go into--

MR. COOK: I'll bring Merryman back up.

THE COURT: It's your choice technically.

MR. COOK: Sure. I haven't picked on him for awhile anyway.

THE COURT: Okay. Now let's think where we're at.

We have got a few minutes before the jury gets in. We're

trying to stay on a schedule of ending this trial as we

1 talked about before considering our Christmas vacation.

Do you want to talk about the 237's, Mr. Crist?

MR. CRIST: Yes, Your Honor. We've got like eight people who are stacked up waiting to testify and--

THE COURT: Who have you got?

MR. CRIST: Well, we've got B. Ogelsby now on the stand, Peggy Carter, Sam Simmons, Tom Griscom, Yancy Ford and Burleigh Leonard.

THE COURT: And these are people that all are here in town from out of town waiting?

MR. CRIST: Because they've been targeted to come in at certain points in time, and they're all waiting. Some of them were here last week, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Cook, I know it's your intention to move this case on as expeditiously as you possibly can, and it's my intention to try to inconvenience both sides as little as possible.

MR. COOK: Your Honor, I would think that Ms.

Carter, Mr. Griscom and Ms. Leonard and Mr. Ford are all

going to be very short witnesses. I would think that Mr.

Simmons would tend to be just a bit longer, but I anticipate

finishing up tomorrow.

THE COURT: Excellent. That gives us a good focus on where we're going.

MR. COOK: That's if they don't spend half hours up at the side bar.

THE COURT: We're just going to go with what we've got, but that sounds a lot better. It gives you a lot more range to work in I think there. Good. Okay.

(Discussion held off the record.)

THE COURT: Okay. Besides that, as part of all this housekeeping thing, I do want to make a concerted effort to get an inventory of every exhibit we've got, the status of that exhibit, whether it's been offered or marked or whatever, so we've got something comprehensive where we're each working off of every morning. We are running into a problem of duplicate numbers on exhibits, which we don't want to continue to occur.

So, Mr. Hepler, you've got a list on the way. Mr. Cook was going to send somebody from his office to also work with us.

Okay. Is there anything to do now before we start at 2:30?

MR. STUHAN: We do have a couple of matters that we need to talk about, but I don't think we can do either of them in two minutes time.

THE COURT: Is it that late? Okay.

MR. STUHAN: One is we need to get the Court to rule

on the remainder of our objections to portions of the Dr. Best deposition. My guess is that ought to take about fifteen, maybe twenty minutes.

And I was also wondering, Your Honor, where we stand with respect to jury trial in the Consumer Fraud Act claim.

MR. COOK: I also would like the Court to rule on my motion to file the sixth amended complaint.

MR. HEPLER: We have an objection.

MR. GOOLD: Your Honor, I brought over a memorandum in opposition. I would like to file that now, Your Honor.

MR. CRIST: We would like to file ours too. We don't have it with us.

MR. COOK: I brought it to everybody's attention that I was going to do this in the mid-week last week.

And have you seen the sixth amended, Judge?

THE COURT: No.

MR. COOK: It's up there somewhere.

THE COURT: I'm sure it is. I'm going to study it along with the memorandum tonight, and I don't want to take any time away from our testimony this afternoon. 8:30 in the morning. I'll have the jury come in at 9:30, and we can get an hour in, and we'll start just at the top of the list, work our way down, try to catch an hour every morning.

Okay. Everybody get a drink. I'll check on the jurors

and we'll start right away.

2 (Recess taken.)

(Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 187 was marked for identification at this time.)

(The following proceedings were had out of the hearing and presence of the jury.)

MR. GOOLD: Judge, during the recess Mr. Cook has indicated during Mr. Ogelsby's testimony he intends to inquire concerning the dues Reynolds pays T.I. And under the order in limine by Judge LeChien, T.I. is provided the opportunity to object to such evidence outside the presence of the jury before it may be admitted.

Your Honor, we would object to the introduction of such evidence on relevance and materiality grounds. It has no-It doesn't inform the jury of anything. We just believe it should be excluded.

THE COURT: Any comment, Mr. Cook?

MR. COOK: No, sir, we've been through this; not with you.

THE COURT: Would you like to enlighten me? I mean is it a long dissertation or can you fill me in?

MR. COOK: It has to do-- I believe Judge LeChien said he was going to let me do it, that this is a case for punitive damages and the net worth of the Tobacco Institute

is germane here in terms of the punitive damages.

Further, in terms of the conspiracy, it would be evidentiary of the amount of money that R.J.R. pays and the other co-conspirators pay in search for their improper role.

THE COURT: All we're talking about is the dues that they pay right now, is that it?

MR. COOK: I was talking about their annual assessment which is sixteen million dollars to the Tobacco Institute, what they pay into the Tobacco Institute for the Tobacco Institute to do it and then what the Tobacco Institute's total budget is in terms of their net worth, what the other co-conspirators pay.

THE COURT: Are there dues factored on a percentage of their net worth, is that it?

MR. COOK: Their dues are factored, as I understand it, on their market share.

MR. GOOLD: Like almost any trade association, it's a market share type form of--

THE COURT: Well, it could well be.

MR. COOK: There is a possibility.

THE COURT: I guess we'll cover that in the direct.

I'm going to overrule the objection. Okay. Fine. I don't

want to loose this. I'll bring it back. Okay. We're still

checking on the one lady right now.

| 1 | (Plaintiff's Exhibits No. 188 & 300A were marked |
|----|---|
| 2 | for identification at this time.) |
| 3 | |
| 4 | (The following proceedings were had in the |
| 5 | presence of the jury.) |
| 6 | THE COURT: Okay, let's continue. |
| 7 | MR. COOK: Your Honor, in order to lighten the |
| 8 | proceedings a little bit, can I start off with a few |
| 9 | THE COURT: What is the exhibit number? |
| 10 | MR. COOK: That's what I'm |
| 11 | THE COURT:checking for. |
| 12 | MR. COOK: The exhibit number is 114. |
| 13 | THE COURT: 114. |
| 14 | (The examination of Mr. Marian Ogelsby by Mr. Cook |
| 15 | continued as follows.) |
| 16 | Q. (Mr. Cook) Mr. Ogelsby, you're old enough to |
| 17 | remember when commercials were on television, aren't you? |
| 18 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 19 | Q. Cigarette commercials? |
| 20 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 21 | Q. Unfortunately so am I or else fortunately. |
| 22 | I'm going to play a couple for you and the jury just to |
| 23 | get you in the proper mood. |
| 24 | (At this time, a videotape was played in open court |

| 1 | as follows.) |
|----|--|
| 2 | "MALE SPEAKER: Winston tastes good like a cigarette |
| 3 | should. |
| 4 | FEMALE SPEAKER: You mean as a cigarette should. |
| 5 | MALE SPEAKER: What do you want, good grammar, good |
| 6 | taste? |
| 7 | FEMALE SPEAKER: I want to go where there are no |
| 8 | pigeons. |
| 9 | MALE SPEAKER: Pardon, but Winston tastes good like |
| 10 | a cigarette should. |
| 11 | MALE SPEAKER: Winston may not say it right but they |
| 12 | sure know how to make it right. |
| 13 | MALE SPEAKER: Anybody seen my T-shirt?" |
| 14 | (At this time, the videotape was concluded.) |
| 15 | |
| 16 | (At this time, a second videotape was played in open |
| 17 | court as follows.) |
| 18 | "MALE SPEAKER: Winston tastes good like a cigarette |
| 19 | should. |
| 20 | FEMALE SPEAKER: You mean as a cigarette should. |
| 21 | MALE SPEAKER: What do you want good grammar or good |
| 22 | taste? |
| 23 | FEMALE SPEAKER: I want you to take out the garbage. |
| 24 | SPEAKERS: Pardon the grammar but Winston tastes |

good like a cigarette should.

FEMALE SPEAKER: Winston may not say it right but they sure know who to make it right, King.

MALE SPEAKER: Or Super King.

(At this time, the videotape was concluded.)

Q. (Mr. Cook) With respect to the advertisement of cigarettes when you were a youngster, when you were fourteen or fifteen years old, did the cigarette industry to your knowledge make any warnings that cigarette smoking might cause cancer, cause emphysema, heart problems, things of that nature?

- A. Well, I was certainly aware of health risks when I was growing up. I don't know exactly how I was aware of that, whether it was through church or school or--
- Q. You don't know if the cigarette industry did or not?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q. Are you familiar with the cigarette advertising code?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. What is the nature of your familiarity, sir?
- A. I'm familiar that for several years the industry's had a voluntary code that deals with advertising and

promotion practices.

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- Q. Have you-- just so that I get some-- have you have occasion to look into that recently?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. For purposes of testifying here?
- A. No. In other words, in 1990 I believe it was modified, and I was aware of discussions-- '89 or '90-- I was aware of discussions concerning it then.
- Q. You haven't reviewed then the advertising code for purposes of testifying here.
- A. No. I'm aware of the advertising code. I've read it, but I haven't--
- Q. I didn't ask you this, but have you reviewed things prior to testifying here, Mr. Ogelsby?
 - A. What do you mean by review things?
- Q. Well, I took your deposition some months ago. Did you have a chance to look at that?
 - A. Yes, I looked at the deposition.
 - Q. Have you looked at anything else?
- A. In terms of documents, the only document I looked at was during the deposition there was a document that you and I had trouble reading. I asked for a copy of that. I read a copy of that.
- That's the only document I've look at, sir.

| 1 | Q. I believe I have blown up here that document |
|----|---|
| 2 | starts off "A frank statement to smokers". |
| 3 | A. I believe that's correct. |
| 4 | Q. And you're aware of the fact that that was |
| 5 | published in four hundred forty-eight newspapers in the |
| 6 | United States in 1954. |
| 7 | A. I wasn't aware of that fact. |
| 8 | Q. Are you aware of the fact that in 1954 that the |
| 9 | Readers Digest published an article that they said that the |
| 10 | causal relationship between cigarette smoking and the article |
| 11 | and cancer, lung cancer, had been established? Were you |
| 12 | aware of that? |
| 13 | MR. CRIST: Objection, Your Honor, it misstates the |
| 14 | evidence. |
| 15 | MR. HEPLER: Hearsay and materiality and relevance, |
| 16 | Your Honor. |
| 17 | THE COURT: In regards to the objection of |
| 18 | misstating the evidence, do you |
| 19 | MR. CRIST: In addition to that, the exhibit just |
| 20 | came in for a limited purpose only, Your Honor. |
| 21 | THE COURT: Are you checking your reference on that? |
| 22 | MR. COOK: I don't think that I misstated the |
| 23 | evidence, Your Honor. I'd like for him to point out how. I |
| 24 | mean this document's been read to the jury. |
| | |

| 1 | THE COURT: Are you quoting from the document? |
|----|--|
| 2 | MR. COOK: No, I wasn't quoting from the document. |
| 3 | I was paraphrasing. |
| 4 | MR. CRIST: What you said isn't what it says. |
| 5 | MR. COOK: Well then perhaps you can straighten that |
| 6 | out. |
| 7 | THE COURT: Is there you're going to have to I'm |
| 8 | either going to have to have it read back or ask you to |
| 9 | repeat exactly what the question was. Do you want me to have |
| 10 | it read back or do you want to repeat it? |
| 11 | MR. COOK: Excuse me. |
| 12 | THE COURT: I just have to be clear on what you |
| 13 | said. I don't remember exactly what you said. |
| 14 | MR. COOK: Well fine, then read it back. |
| 15 | THE COURT: Okay. What did you say? |
| 16 | MR. COOK: Oh, I was going to ask it be read back. |
| 17 | THE COURT: Okay. I think we finally got there. |
| 18 | Can you go back and read that back to me? |
| 19 | (The reporter read back the last question.) |
| 20 | THE COURT: How would you correct his |
| 21 | representation? |
| 22 | MR. CRIST: The article doesn't come anywhere close |
| 23 | to saying that, Your Honor. It goes through and discusses a |
| 24 | couple of studies. It quotes the American Cancer Society of |

taking the position that justifies a suspicion. That it does to a degree not yet determined increase the likely development of lung cancer. And concludes by saying that people have got to make their own choice.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CRIST: Nothing in here about being established in 1954.

MR. COOK: Perhaps I'll read a portion of it.

Q. (Mr. Cook) Were you aware of the fact that in Readers Digest in 1964 that there was published on Page 3 of the Facts Behind the Cigarette Controversy, "From 1948 to 1952 Dr. Richard Doll and A. Bradford Hill interviewed nearly five thousand patients in British hospitals? Out of 1,357 men with lung cancer, all but seven were smokers. Dr. Doll and Hill concluded smoking is a factor, an important factor in the production of cancer of the lung"?

Were you aware of that?

MR. CRIST: Objection, Your Honor, to the form of the question. I also object to its hearsay nature.

MR. COOK: I thought you wanted me to read it.

THE COURT: No, it's overruled. You can answer the question. It asks whether you were aware of that, was simply the question.

THE WITNESS: No, sir.

- Q. (Mr. Cook) With respect to your advertising code,
 we have-- you've had occasion to read the advertising code
 recently. I think that after you look at this statement-can you read that from there, sir? I'm referring to
 Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 12B. That is if you read this
 paragraph here, that you'll see that most of the things in
 the paragraph are contained in the 1990 advertising code.
 - A. I'm trying to work my way through it.
 - Q. Sure.
 - A. Yeah, that would--
 - Q. Does that pretty well reflect the advertising code right now?

"It is the intention of the cigarette manufacturers to continue to avoid advertising directed to young persons, to abstain from advertising in school and college publications, not to distribute sample cigarettes or engage in promotional efforts on school and college campuses, not to use testimonials from athletes or other celebrities who might have special appeal to young people, to avoid advertising which represents that cigarettes smoking is essential to social prominence, success or sexual attraction, and to refrain from depicting smokers engaged in sports or other activities requiring stamina or conditioning beyond those required in normal recreation."

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Now the date of this publication in Plaintiff's Exhibit
No. 12B, sir, was published by the Tobacco Institute in
February of 1973.

I wonder if you agree with the second page of this.

"That the manufacturers made the offer, Cullman said-
talking about removing it from T.V.-- because they recognized

that the broadcast media--

- A. I'm sorry, is this a continuation of this first page?
- Q. Yes, sir. The only part that I'm kind of interested in here is that--
- A. I didn't-- I'm sorry, I didn't finish the first page.
- Q. That television had a unique appeal to young people, do you agree with that?
- A. No, I think television has a broad appeal to everybody from a marketing standpoint, if that's what you're talking about.
- Q. So then this statement by the Tobacco Institute, you disagree with that?
- A. This particular point of your question, I don't necessarily think that-- television has appeal, if you're talking about for marketing purposes, to a broad cross-section of people.

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- Q. The statement goes on as you read it, "Young people-
 A. I haven't gotten to the rest of it.

 Q. I'm going to try and help you with it.

 A. Okay. All right.
 - Q. "Young people are exposed to broadcast advertising differently than they are to print advertising." You agree to that.
 - A. It's a different medium, sure.
 - Q. Kids, nine, ten-year-old kids don't read Life
 Magazine, Time Magazine too much; some may. But they
 unfortunately seem to spend quite a bit of time glued to the
 television set.

"It is well known that young people spend a great deal of time viewing television and listening to radio." That's true, isn't it, more so than you and I, I hope?

- A. Absolutely.
- Q. "It takes an affirmative act on the part of the viewer or listener to avoid broadcast advertising. By contrast, much less time is spent by young people in reading newspapers and magazines and an affirmative act is required by the reader to see and comprehend such advertising."
 - So, do you agree with that then?
 - A. I'm sorry, Mr. Cook, let me finish. The statement

I don't have any particular quarrel with. Your question I didn't agree with.

Q. Okay. Well then you don't-- I mean it says that up here that television had a unique appeal for young people, and then they explain the unique appeal. And that is is that really basically young kids, seven, eight, nine, ten-year-old kids, children who are learning how to read, don't read newspapers, but they do watch television. They watch way too much, most of us think.

Do you agree with that?

- A. They watch television. That wasn't your question.

 That was the only thing I was getting to.
 - Q. I thought it was.

Now, I wanted to ask you about the advertisement portion of this-- about testimonials from athletes and other celebrities. Your voluntary code prevents that. Is that because is that the athlete or the celebrity might be considered as a role model for a child?

- A. Mr. Cook, my thought is or understanding is that that's not the case, but that we recognize that there's been a lot of controversy surrounding advertising and that using athletes or celebrities just adds to the controversy.
- Q. So, you didn't enter into this code. You just do that. You don't do it because -- because you think that

athletes or celebrities attract people to purchase products.

- A. Mr. Cook, I don't know the history of involving all of these elements of the code. I was trying to respond to your question.
- Q. Well, I'm just trying to ask you what you think now. I know that you don't know why they enacted this code in 1962 or '3. I do know that— that people who advertise products use athletes and pay them enormous amounts of money to advertise their products. You're aware of that too, aren't you?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. That those people who are athletic stars, especially— I guess the most graphic example is that the tennis shoe people— the tennis shoe, they don't even call them tennis shoes anymore. But the athletic shoe people hire all of the— Nike hires Michael Jordan. Puma hires who have you and— to advertise their products. Pepsi Cola and Coca Cola use Michael Jackson and— I can't think of her name, the girl who does that.

A JUROR: Paula Abdul.

- Q. (Mr. Cook) Paula Abdul. Have you seen that great Paula Abdul ad where she dances with Gene Kelly?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. That's really nice. That's good, isn't it, for

old guys like that? 1 Yes, sir. 2 Α. You understand that they pay a lot of money to 3 those people to advertise those products. 4 Yes, sir. 5 A. Okay. But you won't do that. 6 Q. Today that's correct. We don't use athletes or 7 8 celebrities. But you know I-- and-- and-- and you don't want to 9 Q. 10 use-- "To refrain from depicting smokers engaged in sports or other activities requiring stamina or conditioning beyond 11 those required in normal recreation." Why do you think that 12 you have that? 13 I'm not sure, Mr. Cook. 14 Α. It isn't because of the FTC charges in 1943, is 15 Q. 16 it? I don't know that, sir. 17 Α. Okay. Do you agree that it would be improper to 18 Q. do that, to depict smokers engaged in sports or other 19 activities requiring stamina or conditioning beyond those 20 required in normal recreation? 21 22 MR. CRIST: Object, Your Honor, pre-empted. MR. HEPLER: Objection, speculation and conclusion. 23 24 THE COURT: I think you are getting into a preemption now, Mr. Cook.

MR. COOK: Your Honor, with respect to the Tobacco Institute -- and this is one of their publications -- there's nothing pre-empted with respect to the Tobacco Institute.

THE COURT: You're limiting this to the Tobacco Institute, and this man is on the board now.

MR. COOK: That's true. And in addition to that,
Your Honor, is that there is no pre-emption if the
advertisement is deceptive, which I think that any
advertisement in this regard would be, but this is 1973.

THE COURT: 1973, correct.

MR. COOK: Sure.

THE COURT: The objection of Reynolds is sustained.

Q. (Mr. Cook) With respect to this information here, can you agree with me that an advertisement— that probably the reason for a prohibition on advertisement showing smokers engaged in sports or other activities would be because it might make people think that if you do those type of activities that smoking might help you do them?

MR. HEPLER: Your Honor, show my objection. It calls for the witness to speculate. It calls for him to draw a conclusion. He's not been established as an advertising expert, no foundation in that regard. The Tobacco Institute, who he's directing this to, is not engaged in advertisement.

MR. CRIST: Your Honor, pre-empted.

THE COURT: Pre-emption. Okay. The jury's heard the witness' background. I think there's sufficient qualifications to make a comment if he has one. The jury would place the proper weight on it.

Now, if you have an answer, you can give it.

MR. CRIST: Your Honor, can we approach on this?

THE COURT: Sure, come on up.

(The following proceedings were had at the bench out of the hearing of the jury.)

THE COURT: We're on the record. We were talking about the issue of comparative fault. So, you're telling me now you're putting in evidence from which the jury can infer fault on your client?

MR. COOK: No. That they can infer that the fault on my client, that he was encouraged by them to think that smoking assisted them with performing some things that he does. Specifically, Your Honor, the Winston cup things. My guy is an absolute manic on the Winston cup. That has to do and is probative of the fact if they suggest-- I'll get into it appropriately here, and you'll see.

THE COURT: Would you quote from it, please?

MR. CRIST: Your Honor, it's-- Cipollone deals with failure to warn and then it moves in and deals with

fraudulent misrepresentation. And what it says is that there are two different kinds of fraudulent misrepresentation. One is common fraud. We don't have that in this case. Mr. Cook had a claim. He dismissed it.

The other form of fraudulent misrepresentation, the Supreme Court held is pre-empted, and they specifically deal with an example which is almost precisely that Mr. Cook is asking this witness about. It does it by analogy. It talks about the FTC proposal in 1964. And they found that the concepts that Mr. Cook is now dealing with and with warnings are extrinsically linked and are therefore pre-empted.

And referring to this book on Page 36 where it talks about, "For example, the FTC, in promulgating its initial trade regulation rule in 1964, criticized advertising that associated cigarette smoking with such positive attributes as contentment, glamour, romance, youth, happiness, at the same time suggesting that smoking is an activity at least consistent with physical health and well-being." That's preempted. That's what he's asking this witness about. It's pre-empted. He's not allowed to go into that.

MR. COOK: However, Your Honor, this is not preempted.

MR. HEPLER: What are you showing?

THE COURT: He's showing you this.

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On the conspiracy to commit fraud. 1 MR. COOK: the State of Illinois you have a positive duty not to commit 2 a fraud under--3 THE COURT: He keeps saying you haven't pled that. I have too. It's in my sixth amended MR. COOK: 5 complaint. 6 MR. CRIST: There is no allegation in the complaint 7 of common law fraud. 8 MR. COOK: Why do you think that fraud means common 9 law fraud? There are all kinds of fraud, and there are all 10 kinds of conspiracies. And Illinois has a law that you're 11 12 charged with in the judge's section, which I have charged you with also in your negligence section, that you are required 13 not to deceive people in terms of your advertisement. 14

Chapter 121 and a half, Section 362.

In addition to that -- I mean that's a fraud.

MR. CRIST: The only exception of Cipollone comes out is common law fraud and conspiracy to commit common law fraud. It doesn't deal with these lesser theories like using athletes or celebrities in advertising and whether or not that's appropriate. That is pre-empted. There is no common law fraud claim in this case.

MR. COOK: Why do you keep saying common law? Why don't you just say fraud? When I say fraud you say common

| law because that's what you want me to plead. I haven't |
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| pleaded it. I could have pleaded it. |
| But, Paul, it's just like saying I said derivative. What |
| I haven't pled don't talk about; talk about what I did plead. |
| MR. CRIST: What you have pled is pre-empted. |
| That's the point. |
| MR. COOK: No, it isn't pre-empted because you are |
| not allowed to deceive and distort people and distort |
| advertisements. |
| In addition to that, your cohort and created hatchet man |
| is not allowed to help you do that. |
| THE COURT: What was your last question? |
| MR. HEPLER: Your Honor, may I move to strike those |
| comments by Mr. Cook referring to hatchet man and cohort. |
| THE COURT: I think it's |
| MR. COOK: Why? |
| THE COURT: When you draw these inferences at the |
| time of argument, we'll come up with, but I don't think it is |
| appropriate at this stage. |
| MR. COOK: I thought it was fairly mild. |
| THE COURT: Well, we're at the bench, and it was not |
| overheard by the jury. But I'm sustaining your objection. |
| Now, what was your last question? |
| MR. COOK: I don't know. |
| |

THE COURT: Because I mean we really jumped quick on this one, and I'll tell you I'm working my way back to that seemed like a little simpler question. What was it?

MR. CRIST: What the question was was whether or not it would be appropriate to use, according to the language off that exhibit, somebody engaged in above, whether it would be appropriate to use somebody engaged in normal exercise or activities.

MR. COOK: Well, that's absolutely appropriate evidence, and the only way it could be pre-empted is if I was talking in a period of time after 1969.

THE COURT: What period of time are you talking about?

MR. COOK: I haven't framed it yet in terms of a period of time.

MR. CRIST: That's the problem.

THE COURT: I agree.

MR. COOK: But pre-emption is not an evidentiary doctrine. It is a pre-empting doctrine, and I can offer the evidence. I mean if he wants to eliminate it, it doesn't mean because I've asked something that it's wrong. He has to say "Objection, Your Honor, to any comment after 1969", and then you can instruct the jury if you want.

THE COURT: Is your question limited to prior to

1969?

MR. COOK: I didn't limit my question. I was asking him about this as a generality. You're going to advise them that anything after 1969 is pre-empted. I don't have to advise them that.

THE COURT: I can ask you to qualify your question.

MR. COOK: Well sure you can, but then you make it my responsibility rather than theirs or yours. I'm not suppose to tell them as a matter of law.

THE COURT: If he objects that might be rather than having to advise them. At least for the jury's benefit, I would kind of like to know when you're talking about. I think that will simplify it if anybody wants to make-- put a time frame on the question.

MR. CRIST: The question as framed was improper-MR. COOK: As you recall, I was talking about the
FTC ad.

THE COURT: I thought you were too. We jumped fast on it, but time frame is important. I'll-- based on the objection, I'm denying it in part and granting it in part. And the part I'm granting is that we put a specific time frame on this so the jury has some idea when we're talking about it.

Okay. Let's let us get back.

| 1 | (The following proceedings were had in the |
|----|---|
| 2 | presence of the jury.) |
| 3 | THE COURT: Okay. Now continue, Mr. Cook. |
| 4 | MR. COOK: Yes, sir. |
| 5 | Q. (Mr. Cook) Discussing what "and to retain and |
| 6 | to refrain from depicting smokers engaging in sports or other |
| 7 | activities requiring stamina or conditioning beyond those |
| 8 | required in normal recreation", sir, let me show you an |
| 9 | exhibit here somewhere. Would you include mountain climbing |
| 10 | in that type of activity? |
| 11 | MR. CRIST: Objection, Your Honor, pre-empted. |
| 12 | THE COURT: Are you Are we going to place a time |
| 13 | frame on which advertisement |
| 14 | MR. COOK: I'm going to show him this exhibit, |
| 15 | Judge. |
| 16 | THE COURT: And what is the date on that, 1961. And |
| 17 | the exhibit number is? |
| 18 | MR. COOK: 124. |
| 19 | THE COURT: And the connection and the question is |
| 20 | in connection with that exhibit. The objection Go ahead. |
| 21 | MR. HEPLER: My objection is to materiality and |
| 22 | relevance, Your Honor. |
| 23 | THE COURT: Materiality and relevance. The |
| 24 | objections are overruled. Continue. |

Q. (Mr. Cook) Do you think that, for example, that mountain climbing is a activity requiring stamina or conditioning beyond those required in normal recreation?

MR. CRIST: Objection, Your Honor, pre-empted.

THE COURT: We're still talking about a series of questions of this exhibit he's made reference to from December of 1961. I assume that's the time period that we're working on. Overruled.

THE WITNESS: I think I know the question.

Mr. Cook, mountain climbing or -- is a lot of people have recreation; climbing mountains, hiking, doing different things. So, I mean I'm not sure -- is that -- in other words, as I read that, I'm not sure that's not what we're -- what the issue is.

Q. (Mr. Cook) So, you would think that an advertisement such as is on Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 124 is the 1961, December 19th Look Magazine article. It says, "If Hitler Had Won World War II" on the front. That depicts a Camel smoker in mountain climbing. You think that mountain climbing is normal recreational activity.

MR. HEPLER: Show my objection to mischaracterization of what the exhibit shows. I don't believe it shows a smoker climbing a mountain.

THE COURT: You better look at it if you like.

| 1 | MR. HEPLER: Or we can go from recollection or |
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| 2 | whatever it was. |
| 3 | THE COURT: The objection is overruled. Go ahead, |
| 4 | it's overruled. Go ahead. |
| 5 | THE WITNESS: And where are we on the question? I |
| 6 | thought I answered the question. Are we |
| 7 | THE COURT: I don't remember if you answered the |
| 8 | question or not to be honest with you. |
| 9 | Would you go back and look to see if there was an answer? |
| 10 | MR. HEPLER: I don't think there was, Your Honor. |
| 11 | MR. COOK: I thought there was. I thought you |
| 12 | objected after the answer. That's fine. |
| 13 | MR. HEPLER: We may have. I just hadn't seen that |
| 14 | exhibit in a week maybe. |
| 15 | THE COURT: Okay. Well, it looks like the witness |
| 16 | and Mr. Cook agree. The answer will stand. The objection is |
| 17 | overruled. Next question. |
| 18 | MR. COOK: What was the answer? |
| 19 | THE COURT: Okay. Let's stop, Jean, take your time, |
| 20 | go back and look. |
| 21 | THE REPORTER: He didn't answer it. |
| 22 | THE WITNESS: Could you repeat the question then, |
| 23 | please? I'm sorry. |
| 24 | THE COURT: Yeah, please repeat the question. |

| 1 | (The | reporter | read | back | the | last | question.) |
|---|-------|----------|------|------|-----|------|------------|
| 2 | THE V | VITNESS: | Yes. | | | | |

- Q. (Mr. Cook) You don't think that mountain climbing requires stamina or conditioning, unusual stamina or conditioning?
- A. They may have to be in better shape than I am, Mr. Cook, but I think mountain climbing is a recreation for people. It's not running the hundred yard dash in the Olympics.
- Q. It isn't going for a walk or riding a bicycle either.
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. As a matter of fact, this advertisement here says, "Mountain rescue expert, Robert Burn, risks his life without pay to save people in distress high in the mountains.

 Mountain rescue expert." You don't think that that's-- you just don't--
- A. I'm sorry, your question was about mountain climbing. I mean if you're talking about -- has this guy got some expertise?
- Q. Well, I assume if that guy's climbing mountains, if he's rescuing them in the mountains.
- A. It says he's an expert, so he obviously is an expert.

| 1 | Q. Well what about Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 53? You |
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| 2 | have got a picture of John Wayne on the back of it. Do you |
| 3 | remember John? |
| 4 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 5 | Q. Do you remember when John was a chairman of the |
| 6 | American Cancer Society's fund raising drive in 1977? |
| 7 | A. I don't remember that, sir. No, sir. |
| 8 | Q. Do you remember when he hawked Camel cigarettes? |
| 9 | A. I don't remember that either. |
| 10 | Q. Would you agree that old John probably was a role |
| 11 | model in December or July the 12th, 1954? |
| 12 | A. He was certainly a celebrity, yes, sir. |
| 13 | Q. Particularly to people of your political |
| 14 | persuasion, hum? |
| 15 | MR. HEPLER: Your Honor, object, irrelevant. |
| 16 | THE COURT: Object, irrelevant, stricken. Continue. |
| 17 | Q. (Mr. Cook) I'm going to show you Plaintiff's |
| 18 | Exhibit No. 51. Do you remember old James Arness? |
| L9 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 20 | Q. Would you agree that he was kind of a role model |
| 21 | when he was on Gun Smoke during this is in 1958. You'd |
| 22 | agree that he was a very popular movie star at that period of |
| 23 | time? |
| 24 | A. He was a celebrity, yes, sir. |

| _ | Q. Do you see any warming on this davor or or |
|----|--|
| 2 | John Wayne's that cigarette smoking might be bad for your |
| 3 | health? |
| 4 | A. No, sir. |
| 5 | Q. Do you think that your company's that your |
| 6 | company knew in 1958 that cigarette smoking might cause |
| 7 | cancer? |
| 8 | MR. CRIST: Your Honor, I object to this. It was 31 |
| 9 | years ago before he got to the company. |
| 10 | MR. HEPLER: Speculation. |
| 11 | MR. CRIST: The objection calls for speculation and |
| 12 | conclusions. It was 31 years before he got to the company. |
| 13 | MR. COOK: I can show him some of the company's |
| 14 | documents if you'd like to look at them. |
| 15 | MR. HEPLER: Objection, move that the comment be |
| 16 | stricken. |
| 17 | THE COURT: I'm going to sustain the objection as to |
| 18 | speculation. With regard to showing him the documents, make |
| 19 | whatever you choose to do, Mr. Cook. We'll see if there's an |
| 20 | objection. |
| 21 | Q. (Mr. Cook) Do you remember Joe DiMaggio? |
| 22 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 23 | Q. Mickey Mantle? |
| 24 | A. Yes, sir. |
| | |

| 1 | Q. IWO Centerifierders for the New York Tank | 568. |
|----|--|------------|
| 2 | A. Yes, sir. | |
| 3 | Q. I assume that you were a Cardinal fan. | |
| 4 | A. You've got that right. | |
| 5 | Q. Do you remember Howard Paulette? | |
| 6 | A. Yes, sir. | |
| 7 | Q. Do you remember the year that he won twe | nty games? |
| 8 | Did you know he advertised for Camel cigarettes? | |
| 9 | A. No, sir, I didn't know that. | |
| 10 | Q. Would you agree that when you and I were | boys is |
| 11 | that Howard Paulette was a star with the St. Louis (| Cardinals? |
| 12 | A. Yes, sir, he was a celebrity, sports cele | ebrity. |
| 13 | Q. That would be contrary using them to you | r code, is |
| 14 | that true? | |
| 15 | A. That would be contrary to today's practic | ces, yes, |
| 16 | sir. | |
| 17 | Q. Do you think Why do you think, sir, and | a I |
| 18 | realize that 31 years ago that you didn't work for 0 | Camel |
| 19 | cigarettes, that you were about twelve years old whe | n they |
| 20 | used that advertisement with John Wayne on it, why o | lo you |
| 21 | think do you assume that they paid John Wayne mone | y to do |
| 22 | that advertisement? | |
| 23 | MR. CRIST: Objection to the form of the qu | estion. |
| 24 | THE COURT: Overruled. He can answer the | question |
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| · 1 | based on his |
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| 2 | THE WITNESS: I would assume that, Mr. Cook. |
| 3 | Q. (Mr. Cook) Do you remember Alan Ladd? |
| 4 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 5 | Q. A very popular movie in that period of time, |
| 6 | Shane. Do you remember Shane? |
| 7 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 8 | Q. I still play it every now and then. You see the- |
| 9 | the Do you remember Maureen O'Hara and John Wayne from the |
| 10 | Quiet Man? |
| 11 | A. I don't remember that movie, but I remember |
| 12 | Maureen O'Hara. |
| 13 | Q. I will have you look at Plaintiff's Exhibit No. |
| 14 | 64. You can see that Maureen was selling cigarette ads |
| 15 | during that period of time. Are those the type of ads that |
| 16 | you'd be concerned about, about impressionable young people |
| 17 | looking at and trying to emulate those movie stars, that they |
| 18 | may think that if they smoke that it might be a good thing |
| 19 | for them to smoke? |
| 20 | A. No, sir. |
| 21 | THE COURT: Okay. We're going to switch court |
| 22 | reporters, Mr. Cook. |
| 23 | * * * * * |
| 24 | (The following proceedings were reported by |
| | |

| 1 | Donna Brewer, Official Court Reporter, |
|----|---|
| 2 | Illinois CSR 084-002549, RPR.) |
| 3 | |
| 4 | (The Cross Examination of Mr. Ogelsby under |
| 5 | Section 2-1102 by Mr. Cook continued as |
| 6 | follows.) |
| 7 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) I am going to hand you Plaintiff's |
| 8 | Exhibit No. 128, sir, and ask you to look at that Camel ad |
| 9 | A. On the left, sir? |
| 10 | Q on the back of that time magazine. |
| 11 | MR. CRIST: Could we see what it is, what is being |
| 12 | that is just a big book. |
| 13 | MR. COOK: I'm sorry. |
| 14 | THE WITNESS: Do you need this? |
| 15 | MR. COOK: Yes. If I can just barrow it from you |
| 16 | for a minute. I will identify the ad. |
| 17 | MR. HEPLER: Is there a number for this one, Mr. |
| 18 | Cook? |
| 19 | MR. COOK: It's 128. It's the April 20, 1953, |
| 20 | bearing the picture of Mr. Molotov from Russia on the cover |
| 21 | and showing some athletic figures on the back advertising |
| 22 | Camels. |
| 23 | Q. (By Mr.Cook) It shows most of those or at least a |
| 24 | large number of those athletic figures all smoking, does it |
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- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. It has Mickey Mantle, Bob Lemon, Billy Cox, Billy
 Goodman, Hank Sauer, Early Wynn, Jerry Staley -- you remember
 Staley when he pitched for the Cardinals?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. He had that great -- they used to call it a drop then. They don't call it that any more. They call it -- you remember that?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. What do you think the significance is of why they paid these athletes money to smoke cigarettes on the back of a magazine?

MR. CRIST: Objection, your Honor. It calls for speculation.

MR. HEPLER: Join, your Honor.

THE COURT: If he has an answer, he can give it. It's overruled.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Cook, I assume that marketing people back then used celebrities the same way they do today, which is to try and break through the clutter of advertising to appeal to the consumer. I don't know why they used these particular people or this particular ad, but --

Q. (By Mr. Cook) If you used Mickey Mantle and Joe

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| DiMaggio and those people, | , you had about the best of | it in |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| that period of time, isn't | t that true? | |

- A. Good ball players, yes, sir.
- Q. Well, also the national -- the NFL and the NBA were in their infancy still as being nationally televised sports is that --
 - A. Right.

- Q. America -- baseball was America's pastime. Some people might say it is now. But it was the only game in town, wasn't it, in most places?
 - A. Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Sorry. I had to quiet them down. I apologize.

MR. COOK: Who was it, the Chief Judge?
THE COURT: No.

Q. (By Mr. Cook) I am going to hand you Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 188.

MR. CRIST: Do you have any extra copies?

MR. COOK: That's the only copy I have.

Q. (By Mr. Cook) While Mr. Crist is looking at that, does the Tobacco Institute, to your knowledge, publish any documents since you have been involved with the Tobacco Institute or RJR Nabisco that accuses officials of Health, Education and Welfare of misconduct?

| 1 | A. No, sir. |
|----|---|
| 2 | Q. Of deceit? |
| 3 | A. No, sir. |
| 4 | Q. Of hoodwinking the public? |
| 5 | A. No, sir. |
| 6 | Q. Of committing hoaxes on the public? |
| 7 | A. Not that I am aware of. |
| 8 | Q. They don't publish anything for general publication |
| 9 | that is sent out and says that to the extent that there is |
| 10 | no proof that smoking does not cause shortened lives. There |
| 11 | is no you don't make publications like that? |
| 12 | A. I'm sorry, Mr. Cook. You have to help me with that |
| 13 | question. |
| 14 | Q. I will as soon as Mr. Crist is through with that |
| 15 | exhibit. |
| 16 | A. Okay. |
| 17 | Q. Since you have been there in 1989, there aren't any |
| 18 | publications that go out from the Tobacco Institute that |
| 19 | question the validity of the Surgeon General's reports? |
| 20 | A. Well, I don't see all of the documents that go out |
| 21 | of the Tobacco Institute. |
| 22 | Q. You haven't seen any like that? |
| 23 | A. I am not aware of any. |
| 24 | Q. You haven't seen any accusing Louis Sullivan, the |
| | |

| T | Secretary of Health, Education and of Health and Human |
|----|---|
| 2 | Services of deceit or lying or trumping up health charges? |
| 3 | A. You are talking about a document that has been sent |
| 4 | out? |
| 5 | Q. Yeah. You don't do that any more? |
| 6 | A. No, sir. I am |
| 7 | Q. You don't know that you ever did that, do you? |
| 8 | A. I am not aware of any document since I have been |
| 9 | with the company. |
| 10 | Q. And that would though be since early 1989? |
| 11 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 12 | MR. CRIST: I'm sorry. I am listening with one ear |
| 13 | and reading with one eye. |
| 14 | MR. COOK: I am only going to use the first page of |
| 15 | that. |
| 16 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) I am going to hand you Plaintiff's |
| 17 | Exhibit No. 188 which is styled, The Cigarette Controversy, |
| 18 | An Examination of the Facts by the Tobacco Institute. It's |
| 19 | Version 24, April 23, 1968, final copy. |
| 20 | MR. COOK: And I would move the admission of this |
| 21 | document, your Honor, for the purposes of reading certain |
| 22 | admissions on pages on page 1. |
| 23 | THE COURT: Thank you. Does anyone for the defense |
| 24 | wish to comment? |
| | |

MR. CRIST: Yes, your Honor. I would like to object to what Mr. Cook -- page No. 1 on the basis of relevance and materiality. I would also like, your Honor, to be able to reserve objections to any of the rest of the document since I haven't even had a chance to see it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CRIST: And I would request, your Honor, that if what Mr. Cook intends to read are the two portions that he has bracketed in pink that for purposes of completeness he be requested to read from the top of page 1 on down.

MR. HEPLER: May I see that?

THE COURT: Mr. Hepler. Would you like to add anything, Mr. Hepler?

MR. HEPLER: No. I join in those objections, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. The objection is granted in part in that I am ruling just on this specific page at this time until -- he hasn't had a chance to read the whole document.

MR. COOK: Who hasn't?

THE COURT: Mr. Crist. And since you are just referring to the one page at this time, I am admitting that into evidence. As we go through it, we'll just go through a little bit, maybe piecemeal.

MR. COOK: Well, your Honor, I am only admitting

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this for the limited purpose for these admissions. I am not asking that the whole document be admitted.

THE COURT: Well, then your motion is granted.

MR. COOK: Good.

THE COURT: Proceed.

- Q. (By Mr. Cook) I would like you to look at page 1 of this document.
 - A. Thank you.
- Q. The first question and answer is something to the effect, "Has it been proved that smoking causes premature death?" Can you see that, sir?
 - A. I am trying to read the contents if I am --
 - 0. Oh.
 - A. Okay. I'm sorry. The question was?
- Q. The question was is that -- there is some question and answers in that document published by the Tobacco Institute in 1968. And the first question is that, as I see it, is it said something to the effect -- and maybe I can quote it exactly even though I just looked at it -- that, "Has it been proved that smoking causes premature death?" That's the question -- was I pretty close to it?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And the answer was no?
 - A. Correct, with a reference to page 8.

| 1 | Q. Right. Now, my question really doesn't have much |
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| 2 | to do with that document. My question has to do do you |
| 3 | publish that type of stuff now with statements like that in |
| 4 | it? |
| 5 | MR. CRIST: Objection, your Honor, preemption. |
| 6 | MR. COOK: That's not preemption. It's not an |
| 7 | advertisement, your Honor. It's not promotion. |
| 8 | MR. HEPLER: Objection, materiality and relevance. |
| 9 | MR. CRIST: Your Honor |
| 10 | THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. |
| 11 | MR. CRIST: We do publish advertisements and they |
| 12 | do have the Surgeon General's warnings on them. |
| 13 | THE COURT: Right. |
| 14 | MR. CRIST: That was braced within that question. |
| 15 | It was preempted. |
| 16 | THE COURT: Okay. Any portion that might apply to |
| 17 | any promotional or advertising within the question is |
| 18 | sustained. It's my understanding you are asking outside that |
| 19 | area of inquiry. |
| 20 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) The Tobacco Institute doesn't |
| 21 | advertise, do they, sir? They don't advertise cigarette |
| 22 | products, do they? |
| 23 | MR. CRIST: Your Honor, I object to the question on |
| 24 | the basis of the ambiguity of the word you. |
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MR. COOK: Oh, I'm sorry.

THE COURT: The objection is sustained. Why don't you pursue and see where we are going?

Q. (By Mr. Cook) Most of the publications -- I thought it was clear, but maybe I will clear it up again. The Tobacco Institute speaks for the tobacco industry on those

things that all of you companies are able to agree about.

The Tobacco Institute makes publications in those records, do

they not?

A. The Tobacco Institute, like most trade associations, tries to deal with a lot of issues that impact on the industry.

Q. Right. And --

MR. CRIST: Your Honor, I object. I don't think the witness was finished with his answer.

THE COURT: Were you finished?

THE WITNESS: I am fine, Judge.

THE COURT: Okay. Next question.

MR. COOK: I mean I am trying to straighten this out for you, Mr. Crist. And you --

MR. CRIST: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Sustained. That is stricken. Next question.

Q. (By Mr. Cook) And you publish handouts on smoking,

1 environmental smoke issues?

- A. Yes. They are publications from the Tobacco Institute, yes, sir.
- Q. Sure. And you publish things apparently about children and smoking?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And you publish -- we have talked about that a little bit. You publish things about women and smoking?
 - A. I don't know all our publications.
- Q. You haven't seen -- those are before your time, too?
 - A. There are publications from the Tobacco Institute.
- Q. And, generally speaking, if there is going to be a publication on an issue that relates to tobacco and health, it's the Tobacco Institute that makes that publication, isn't that true? That's what the purpose is?
- A. I don't know that I can agree with that Mr. Cook, but I am not disagreeing with the fact that there are a lot of publications.
- Q. Okay. So -- and the publication that I just showed you, that wasn't the publication of RJR Reynolds. That's the publication of the Tobacco Institute.
- A. It is a final draft of something for the Tobacco Institute, that's correct.

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| | Q. | Α | nd | in | | wha | at my | questi | on w | as, | do | you | publis | sn tha |
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MR. CRIST: Object to the form of the question on the basis of the ambiguous use of the term you and object on the basis of preemption.

THE COURT: Objection overruled. Continue.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Cook, I don't know of any, you know, publications like this today. And your question was -I'm sorry. Come --

- Q. (By Mr. Cook) I think that we are getting -- this is an issue that may have been addressed in 1968. But in the smoking and health issues now, you don't particularly engage the Surgeon General on the basic question about whether or not cigarette smoking is harmful to health?
 - A. Well, I think certainly the public --

MR. CRIST: Object to the form of the question.

THE COURT: Overruled. Continue.

COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry?

THE COURT: Hold on.

MR. CRIST: I object to the form of the question.

He said overruled. And I said on the basis of preemption.

THE COURT: Overruled. The witness is now allowed to answer.

THE WITNESS: And the question was, I'm sorry, so that I am clear where we were?

THE COURT: Okay. Donna, would you look for the question, please?

MR. COOK: I will re-ask it.

THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Cook.

- Q. (By Mr. Cook) You are not aware of this in this case, but I would ask you to assume that it's true, that the jury has been exposed to numerous documents where the Tobacco Institute has been critical of the Surgeon General of the United States, of the American Cancer Society and people like that, personal attacks on them, calling them Ayatollah, deceptive, hoax, things like that. You don't do that any more, do you?
 - A. Mr. --
 - Q. If you did it, then you don't do it any more?
- A. Mr. Cook, I think even today the debate on a lot of issues gets a little heated on both sides. And there may be times when people use words or terms that might better not be used. But what was your basic -- what was your question?
- Q. Mine has to do with publication. I understand, sir, that when people debate things that there can be a heated debate. And you and I might get angry with you and I might call the types of things that you publish dribble. I

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might do that and I would be sorry about it because Judge Donovan would probably lecture me for doing that.

A. Okay.

- Q. However, publishing something means taking a document and sending it out for people to read. And what I suggest to you is that you no longer publish this type of statement, "Has it been proved that smoking causes premature death?" Answer, "No." You don't publish that type of thing any more, do you?
- A. Well, I don't think we publish this type of document. We may make statements as it relates to trying to clarify our position on the smoking and health controversy or trying to respond to some attacks. But I am not aware of us publishing anything like this, sir.

MR. COOK: Would you mark this, please?

THE COURT: The court reporters aren't in tune with the numbering. Do you have a number we have not used?

MR. COOK: 305.

THE COURT: 305.

MR. COOK: And 306.

MR. CRIST: Your Honor, I believe those numbers were used.

THE COURT: Mr. Crist, could you make a suggestion on a number then by your chart?

MR. CRIST: I think that the last one in the 300 series that we used was 308.

THE COURT: Okay. This will be 309, Donna.

(People's Exhibit Nos. 309, 310 and 311 were marked for identification.)

THE COURT: Is everybody comfortable still?

Anybody have to go to the bathroom or anything? Okay.

Let's take about five minutes.

(At this time a short recess was taken.)
THE COURT: Please proceed.

Q. (By Mr. Cook) Mr. Ogelsby, I marked some other publications by the Tobacco Institute. But just for the time being, I want you to assume that in the 60's, in the 70's and the early 80's that the Tobacco Institute made publications, handouts such as documents -- not necessarily these, but the documents like these that I am holding up, No. 311, The Cigarette Controversy, Eight Questions and Answers, The Cigarette -- 310, The Cigarette Controversy. You can see TI's logo on the back of it. The Cigarette Controversy, 1974. This one is '71. This one is '70. September, 1979, Women and Smoking. They hand out documents during that period of time, 60's, 70's, and early 80's before you got there. Many of the documents took issue with what the

| 1 | between smoking and health. Can you assume that? |
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| 2 | A. Okay. |
| 3 | Q. All right. Now, do you still I believe I have |
| 4 | asked you this. You don't publish documents any longer that |
| 5 | say that there is no causal connection between cigarette |
| 6 | smoking and cancer that has been proved? |
| 7 | MR. CRIST: Objection, your Honor. |
| 8 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) Or do you? |
| 9 | MR. CRIST: Asked and answered. |
| 10 | MR. COOK: If you can tell me the answer, then that |
| 11 | would be fine with me. |
| 12 | MR. CRIST: The answer was he said that he is not |
| 13 | aware of any documents that have been published to that |
| 14 | effect since his tenure of the Tobacco Institute in 1989. |
| 15 | MR. COOK: I believe that you are right. |
| 16 | THE COURT: Next question. Thank you, Mr. Crist. |
| 17 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) Now, the reason can you think of a |
| 18 | reason for publishing statements before that took issue with |
| 19 | the Surgeon General's conclusions on smoking and health? |
| 20 | MR. CRIST: Objection, your Honor. Calls for |
| 21 | speculation. |
| 22 | MR. HEPLER: Join in that, plus yes. |
| 23 | MR. COOK: I haven't finished the question. |
| 24 | THE COURT: Please complete the question. |
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| 1 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) Other than to cause your customers, |
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| 2 | smokers, not to believe what the Surgeon General said was |
| 3 | true |
| 4 | MR. CRIST: Objection, your Honor. Calls for |
| 5 | speculation. |
| 6 | MR. HEPLER: Objection to the form also, your |
| 7 | Honor. |
| 8 | THE COURT: I would ask you to repeat the full |
| 9 | question. And let him finish the full sentence so I can hear |
| 10 | it. Go ahead. |
| 11 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) I want you to assume that during the |
| 12 | 60's, 70's and 80's that the Tobacco Institute published |
| 13 | things that said how like talking about some of the |
| 14 | Surgeon General's statistics, how the most frightening |
| 15 | statistic about smoking came to be invented |
| 16 | THE COURT: What is that exhibit number you just |
| 17 | pointed to? |
| 18 | MR. COOK: That exhibit number is Plaintiff's |
| 19 | Exhibit No. 11, your Honor. |
| 20 | THE COURT: Go ahead. |
| 21 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) And took issue with the Surgeon |
| 22 | General in harsh language on whether or not there was a |
| 23 | causal connection proved between smoking and cancer. You can |
| 24 | assume that, can't you? |
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| 1 | MR. CRIST: Your Honor, I object to the form of the |
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| 2 | question. Plaintiff's Exhibit 11 is precisely what the 1964 |
| 3 | Surgeon General's report itself said. He is asking him |
| 4 | they are both consistent and inconsistent. The question |
| 5 | doesn't make any sense. |
| 6 | MR. COOK: I thought it made sense. But maybe it |
| 7 | didn't. |
| 8 | THE COURT: I don't think we got to even a question |
| 9 | part of it yet. |
| 10 | MR. COOK: I was just asking him if he could assume |
| 11 | that they made publications that questioned the Surgeon |
| 12 | General's findings on causation between cigarette smoking and |
| 13 | health. |
| 14 | THE COURT: Okay. Assume now, finish go |
| 15 | ahead. |
| 16 | MR. COOK: That's it. |
| 17 | THE COURT: Assume that. That's the question? |
| 18 | MR. COOK: I am asking him if he can assume that. |
| 19 | THE COURT: Yes or no? |
| 20 | MR. COOK: And he has not been allowed to answer |
| 21 | because Mr. Crist objects. |
| 22 | MR. CRIST: Your Honor, that was not the question |
| 23 | that was on the table. The question which was on the table |
| 24 | had reference to Plaintiff's Exhibit 11 as somehow being |

inconsistent with what the Surgeon General's report said and it's not.

THE COURT: He has modified the question. If, in fact, that is what it originally was, it is something different now. And the objection is overruled and he is allowed to answer.

THE WITNESS: I don't know, Mr. Cook. Was the question can I assume?

- Q. (By Mr. Cook) Yes.
- A. Or would I assume? I mean can I assume for you to ask a question or --
- Q. I am just asking you to assume that that fact is true. That's why I showed you --
- A. That's why I didn't think it was a question. I'm sorry.
- Q. I will show you some different ones. A statement by Kornegay, Plaintiff's 11 -- Exhibit 11G, "Fair means telling it like it is. It does not mean talking any more about three hundred or three hundred twenty-five excess deaths every year due to smoking. That number was invented more than a dozen years ago by a former advertising executive." Now, that's not very complimentary to the Surgeon General's report, is it?
 - A. I understand --

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MR. CRIST: I object. The number does not come out of the Surgeon General's report. That's the point. He is trying to link inconsistent concepts here.

THE COURT: Okay. The objection is overruled. He did answer the question, I believe. That answer will stand. Continue with your next area of inquiry.

Q. (By Mr. Cook) Now, sir, just assuming that for a second that the Tobacco Institute took issue with the Surgeon General on that issue and on whether or not the relationship between lung cancer and smoking had been proved, is there any other reason that you can think of that the Tobacco Institute would make such assertions other than they did not want their customers to believe what the Surgeon General said was true?

A. I don't think that's --

MR. CRIST: Object to the form of the question.

Object also because it calls for speculation.

MR. HEPLER: Also show my objection. The Tobacco

Institute -- to the form of the question. The Tobacco

Institute does not have customers.

THE COURT: Okay. With the limitation of Mr. -- on Mr. Hepler's comment, the objection is overruled. You can answer the question if you have one, sir.

THE WITNESS: I think I started to say that, you know, I can understand why the industry -- there was a lot of

controversy surrounding this issue, a lot of different information that was out there, a lot of different questions, a lot of different figures. And I think the industry has historically been in a position of having to respond to -- whether they are numbers or distortions or questions about the industry's position. I think the industry has had to respond to that.

- Q. (By Mr. Cook) I didn't, sir -- I didn't mean to suggest --
 - A. You asked why would they do that.
 - Q. No.
 - A. I was trying --
- Q. Here. The Surgeon General— we have had charts up here and everything like that. And I don't guess we really need to go into this with you, but I am curious about it. The American Cancer Society, the National Institute of Health, the Surgeon General of the United States, the American Lung Association, the American Medical Association all say and you know that they say that it is a proven fact that cigarette smoking causes lung cancer. You know they say that, don't you?
 - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. All right. Now, your industry takes issue with them on that fact, don't they?

Absolutely, yes, sir. 1 A. And you still do. That's the whole point. 2 0. 3 Absolutely. Α. And the only reason why you would publish it is so Q. that people who smoke would not believe what the Surgeon 5 General says. 6 7 Not at all, Mr. Cook. You want them to believe what the Surgeon General 8 Q. 9 says? I think we respond because our position has been 10 distorted and we need to clarify it. 11 It isn't a question of your position, sir. 12 ο. question of the fact that the Surgeon General of the United 13 States says cigarette smoking causes lung cancer, doesn't he? 14 15 Α. It's on the packs that we sell. 16 I didn't ask you that, did I? Q. Well, it's the Surgeon General's warning. 17 Α. that's -- I'm sorry. I was just --18 It isn't your warning, is it? 19 Q. 20 That's correct. A. MR. CRIST: Your Honor, objection, preemption. 21 MR. HEPLER: Objection. 22 23 MR. COOK: Your Honor, he brought it up. MR. CRIST: Your Honor --24

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| 1 | THE COURT: It's sustained. We are not going to go |
| 2 | in this area because of opening or not opening doors. Let's |
| 3 | go to another question and let's continue. |
| 4 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) The Surgeon General of the United |
| 5 | States, sir, says that cigarette smoking and indeed all of |
| 6 | them since 1964 have said that cigarette smoking is causally |
| 7 | connected with lung cancer, have they not? |
| 8 | A. I don't know how they describe it. But in laymen's |
| 9 | terms, yes, sir. That's |
| 10 | Q. All right. And you make publications the |
| 11 | Tobacco Institute makes publications that says not so, right? |
| 12 | MR. CRIST: Objection, your Honor. Asked and |
| 13 | answered. |
| 14 | THE COURT: Overruled. Continued. |
| 15 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) And you want your customers to read |
| 16 | that, don't you? |
| 17 | MR. HEPLER: Again, show my objection. One, asked |
| 18 | and answered. Two |
| 19 | COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry? |
| 20 | MR. HEPLER: Two, the Tobacco Institute does not |
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does not have customers if that is who he is asking in that --

MR. COOK: I will rephrase the question.

THE COURT: That's a correct statement, Mr. Hepler. It's sustained. Rephrase it.

| 1 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) All right. You want the industry's |
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| 2 | customers, smokers, to read what you print, don't you? |
| 3 | MR. CRIST: Objection, your Honor. Asked and |
| 4 | answered. |
| 5 | THE COURT: Overruled. |
| 6 | THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. The question we want |
| 7 | you want I'm sorry. |
| 8 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) Okay. Now, it seem to me to be |
| 9 | fairly simple. Your industry, the industry that you speak |
| 10 | for that you represent |
| 11 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 12 | Q. They say Mr. Johnston, the tobacco boss of yours |
| 13 | says, that smokers are the people that we work for. |
| 14 | A. Okay. |
| 15 | Q. All right. Now, when you make publications like |
| 16 | these, you want them to go to people so that they are able to |
| 17 | make informed decisions on whether or not they should smoke? |
| 18 | MR. CRIST: Objection, your Honor. He just |
| 19 | testified two minutes ago he is not familiar with any |
| 20 | publications which have been made by the Tobacco Institute |
| 21 | during his tenure. |
| 22 | MR. HEPLER: Asked and answered. |
| 23 | THE COURT: Okay. I think he should I am going |
| 24 | to overrule it. I think he should be allowed to answer this |

| . 1 | inquiry. Now, did you complete your question? |
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| 2 | MR. COOK: Yes, sir. |
| 3 | THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, Mr. Cook. Where were we? |
| 4 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) I don't think this is so tough. |
| 5 | A. I understand. |
| 6 | Q. But apparently it's hard. The Surgeon General, the |
| 7 | National Institute of Health, the American Lung Association, |
| 8 | the American Cancer Society, the American Medical |
| 9 | Association, the World Health Organization all say that the |
| 10 | causal connection between lung cancer and cigarette smoking |
| 11 | has been proven, do they not? |
| 12 | MR. CRIST: Objection. Asked and answered. |
| 13 | THE COURT: All right. He can answer this |
| 14 | question. |
| 15 | THE WITNESS: I believe that's correct, Mr. Cook. |
| 16 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) All right. Now, you make |
| 17 | publications to people that say, "No, it has not been proven," |
| 18 | don't you? |
| 19 | A. That is the position. Yes, that's the position in |
| 20 | the industry. |
| 21 | Q. Okay. Now, my point is you have all of these |
| 22 | people, all of these voluntary health organizations and |
| 23 | public organizations saying that the relationship is |
| 24 | established and then you make a publication saying, "No, it's |
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| not." | Now, | there | can | be | onl | y one | reason | for | you | to | publicize |
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| that. | And ' | that's | so p | peop | ole | don't | necessa | arily | / bel | liev | ve what |
| the Su | rgeon | Genera | al sa | ays | is | true, | isn't t | hat | cori | cect | :? |

- A. No, I don't agree with that, Mr. Cook.
- Q. It's so the people believe what he says is true?
- A. I think it's to clarify the industry position.

 Usually it has been distorted. Usually the industry is in a mode of having to respond. You know, they have to show that they have a basis --
- Q. Well, what is the industry's position? What should Charlie Kueper think?

MR. CRIST: Your Honor, I object.

Q. (By Mr. Cook) Should Charlie Kueper think -MR. HEPLER: Your Honor, I object to Mr. Cook's
conduct and I ask that it stop being argumentative format
with these theatrics.

MR. CRIST: I also ask that the witness be permitted to complete his answer before Mr. Cook goes into his theatrics.

THE COURT: Rephrase your last question, Mr. Cook.

Q. (By Mr. Cook) All right. I am sitting by Charlie Kueper. You don't know Charlie. What should Charlie Kueper think? Should he believe the Surgeon General or should he believe you?

I don't know what any individual should believe. 1 Α. 2 What someone believes is up to them. But all smokers are certainly aware of the serious health risk associated with 3 smoking. I didn't ask you that, did I? 5 Ο. I am trying to respond to the question. Α. THE COURT: He is allowed to give the complete 7 Go to your next question. 8 9 Q. (By Mr. Cook) Now, sir, why do you want Charlie to 10 know -- why do you want Charlie to know the relationship is not proved. You want him to know that, don't you? 11 12 Mr. Cook, as I said earlier, I think the industry 13 has had to respond to distortions, respond to attacks. 14 position has not been always stated correctly. It's 15 important to our investors. You know, it's important that we have -- show that we have a scientific basis for our 16 17 positions. I think that's important. 18 You don't go out and accuse the Surgeon General of Q. 19 committing hoaxes because you want Charlie to believe what 20 the Surgeon General says is true, do you? 21 A. Well --22 MR. CRIST: Objection, your Honor. Relevance and 23 materiality.

THE COURT: Same objection?

| 1 | MR. HEPLER: Yes. |
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| 2 | MR. CRIST: Assumes facts not in evidence. |
| 3 | MR. HEPLER: In addition, it's vague, your Honor, |
| 4 | dealing with a broad spectrum versus a narrow point of that |
| 5 | particular publication. |
| 6 | THE COURT: I believe he has been asked this |
| 7 | question several times. |
| 8 | MR. HEPLER: Asked and answered. |
| 9 | THE COURT: Sustained. |
| 10 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) So the only reason that you tell |
| 11 | everybody this information then, since it has been asked and |
| 12 | answered, is you just don't want people distorting what your |
| 13 | position is? |
| 14 | A. Well, usually it's to clarify what our position is |
| 15 | because people have distorted it. |
| 16 | Q. Okay. Now, what position are we talking about? |
| 17 | A. The position you were raising, the question of |
| 18 | smoking |
| 19 | Q. And that's the position about whether or not |
| 20 | cigarette smoking causes lung cancer? |
| 21 | A. Correct. |
| 22 | Q. All right. Now, I didn't ask you about what your |
| 23 | position was. I said that all of these other people had the |
| 24 | position that is caused that that it is caused by lung |

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cancer. And then you want to clarify that, that because you think that when the Surgeon General says that lung cancer is caused by cigarette smoking, he is distorting your position?

MR. CRIST: Objection, your Honor. That's a mischaracterization of the witness' entire testimony. Mr. Cook is trying to summarize.

THE COURT: I think he has answered this question several times, Mr. Cook. I know you are restating it, but I am going to sustain the objection.

- Q. (By Mr. Cook) How much do you get paid for your job, sir?
 - A. My salary is \$285,000 a year.
 - Q. And you have stock options and things like that?
 - A. We had an opportunity to purchase stock.
 - Q. What is your total package from Reynolds?
- A. I get a bonus. I probably will make four hundred fifty -- five hundred thousand dollars a year.
- Q. Now, you worked for the Energy and Commerce Commission, sir -- I mean Energy and Commerce Committee?
 - A. I did, sir. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And who is the Chairman of that committee, sir?
 - A. John Dingle.
- Q. Does that have anything to do with smoking and health?

| 1 | A. The Energy and Commerce Committee, yes, has |
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| 2 | something to do we discussed that earlier. Yes, sir. |
| 3 | Q. Does it have to do with labeling and things like |
| 4 | that? |
| 5 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 6 | MR. CRIST: Your Honor, I object. Preempted. |
| 7 | THE COURT: At this point I don't think we are into |
| 8 | a point of preemption. I am overruled. You can continue |
| 9 | we will follow the next question or where we are going. |
| 10 | Continue, Mr. Cook. |
| 11 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) Sir, what is honoraria? |
| 12 | MR. CRIST: Your Honor, we have a continuing |
| 13 | objection in this area as well. |
| 14 | THE COURT: Yes, sir, you do. The previous grounds |
| 15 | are restated for the record. |
| 16 | MR. HEPLER: Does that also apply me, your Honor? |
| L7 | THE COURT: Applies across the board to all three |
| 18 | defendants. |
| L9 | MR. HEPLER: Thank you, your Honor. |
| 20 | THE WITNESS: And I can answer the question? |
| 21 | THE COURT: Definition of yes, what he asked |
| 22 | you. |
| 23 | THE WITNESS: Honoraria are monies given to people |
| 24 | for making speeches to colleges, to business groups, to union |
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| 1 | groups usually to compensate them for the inconvenience of |
| 2 | getting into their schedule to come speak to the group. |
| 3 | Q. (By Mr. Cook) Sir, we have had some testimony |
| 4 | earlier that the Tobacco Institute gives honoraria to |
| 5 | Congressmen from time to time. |
| 6 | A. Yes, sir. |
| 7 | Q. That would not be one of the functions that you do |
| 8 | with the Tobacco Institute? |
| 9 | A. No. |
| 10 | Q. Do you does RJR give honoraria from time to |
| 11 | time? |
| 12 | A. We have, yes, sir. |
| 13 | Q. All right. I am going to hand you, for example, |
| 14 | Defendant's Exhibit No. 17 and ask you |
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MR. HEPLER: May we --

MR. CRIST: Your Honor, could we approach real quickly on this?

(The following proceedings were held at the

bench out of the hearing of the jury.)

THE COURT: Here is the exhibit, Defendant's Exhibit 17. And Mr. Crist has brought to the attention of the Court --

MR. HEPLER: Your voice carries very well.

Okay. There is a motion in limine with THE COURT:

regards to part of this that we are all aware of.

MR. CRIST: Order in limine.

THE COURT: Limine. What did I say?

MR. CRIST: Motion.

THE COURT: Order in limine.

MR. HEPLER: And that was marked in an offer of proof and shouldn't be indicated as a Defendant's Exhibit in this case because we haven't marked it in this case other than in his offer of proof.

THE COURT: We can re-mark it right now then and give it a Plaintiff's Exhibit.

MR. COOK: I have already identified it in front of the jury. You would just be drawing attention to it. I am through with it. I am going to hand it to him.

MR. HEPLER: The other thing I want to say is this morning Mr. Cook made reference to Ways & Means which, I think, everyone knows is Representative Rostenkowski. And that's the backhand way of doing it, exactly what he is not permitted to do. And I ask that he not identify this is a document dealing with the Ways & Means because --

THE COURT: You have got a lot more faith than me in what the jury knows about who their representatives are or are not.

MR. HEPLER: He is getting a lot of publicity

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THE COURT: Go ahead. Noted, but overruled. (The following proceedings were held in open court in the presence and hearing of the jury.)

THE COURT: It's also 4:26. We are shooting for the 4:30 mark if you can just keep that in the back of your head.

MR. COOK: I will try and speed it up, Judge.

- Q. (By Mr. Cook) Did you attended the affair at LaQuinta in 1990, did you not?
 - I am sure I did, yes, sir.
- Are you aware of the fact that if Congressmen come Q. there that they are given an honoraria of \$2,000 a -- perattendee?
- I am not aware of the amount. I know that they get honoraria.
- From time to time, does RJR Nabisco give honoraria to Congressmen who speak to them?
 - Yes, sir. A.
- And that exhibit that I have just showed you is the report of honoraria by the Chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee, is that correct?

MR. CRIST: Your Honor --

THE WITNESS: That's what the document says.

MR. CRIST: Your Honor, we have not had an opportunity to -- we have not had an opportunity to admonish the witness on this particular issue. And I am concerned about it coming out.

THE COURT: Okay. Hang on one second. Mr. Cook, come up for just one second. He has made a good point here.

(At this time a discussion was held at the

bench out of the hearing of the jury and of the record.)

THE COURT: Lead him.

- Q. (By Mr. Cook) And, sir, the Judge asked me please lead you. RJR Nabisco in Washington D.C. gave a contribution of \$7,500 for honoraria to the Chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee?
 - A. Well, this document --
 - Q. I prefer to leave him unnamed, but --
- A. Right. I understand. This document indicates that it was paid to a charity. But that's what the document indicates, yes, sir.
 - Q. And how long did he speak to you for?
- A. I don't know what this specific event is in '90. I am having a little trouble with the exact date. But I don't know what that event was, Mr. Cook.

| 1 | Q. Sir, I am going to hand you Plaintiff's Exhibit |
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| 2 | 300A I guess I can do this just with the exhibit itself |
| 3 | rather than with him. |
| 4 | MR. COOK: How are we doing on time, Judge? |
| 5 | THE COURT: We are done. Are you done? |
| 6 | MR. COOK: (Indicating yes.) |
| 7 | THE COURT: Okay. Do you want to indicate at this |
| 8 | time whether you are going to have any examination, if the |
| 9 | witness should come back in the morning or |
| 10 | MR. CRIST: As I understand it, Mr. Cook is finish |
| 11 | with Mr. Ogelsby? |
| 12 | THE COURT: He has finished his cross examination |
| 13 | under 2-1102. |
| 14 | MR. CRIST: Okay. Your Honor, what I would like to |
| 15 | do is I would like to have the opportunity to caucus, if we |
| 16 | could. |
| 17 | THE COURT: Sure. |
| 18 | MR. CRIST: We'll come back tomorrow morning with |
| 19 | the witness if we are going to use him and without him if we |
| 20 | are not for clarification if that is acceptable. |
| 21 | THE COURT: That's acceptable. |
| 22 | MR. CRIST: Thank you, your Honor. |
| 23 | THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Let's see. We don't |
| 24 | have anything tomorrow. Nobody has events or anything which |
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is good. Okay. The 9:00 thing didn't work out so good because we didn't start until 9:30, but I hate to wait until 9:30. So, we are going to try 9:15 in the morning, 9:15. We'll see if we can start right at 9:15 when you all get here. Okay? So let's shoot for that. Don't discuss the case with anybody. We'll see you in the morning. Thank you for your time.

MR. CRIST: Your Honor, can I also ask the jury be admonished with respect to avoiding any media which relate in any way to this case or to the issues in this litigation?

THE COURT: Okay. Everybody is aware as we have gone to it each break is that no media, written, electronic, anything of nature. Don't discuss it with anybody at home, any friends, anybody. Don't even discuss it with each other until all the evidence in the case is complete. If any violations, intentional or unintentional, occur in this area, please notify me immediately. Have a nice evening.

(The following proceedings were held out of the presence and hearing of the jury.)

MR. COOK: Your Honor, I have two witnesses who I expected to call with respect to advertisement and promotion during the 1980's. Previous to your entry into the case,

Judge LeChien had ruled that while advertising and promotion might very well be preempted in terms of being evidence of a

cause of action that advertising and promotion -- for example, as you will recall, I was -- when Mr. Crist objected, I was asking the witness, Ogelsby, about normal activities and why they advertise people doing certain things at certain times and certain strenuous -- so forth. You recall that?

THE COURT: (Indicating yes.)

MR. COOK: My client -- they have raised the defense of contributory fault in this matter. And I think that the advertisements that they make, billboards, advertisements -- Charlie is a Winston Cup fan. He is a racing fan. As a matter of fact, his favorite racing man is Bill Elliott who is right here on the corner of this exhibit. And NASCAR -- and they advertise this to promote and sell their product. And it may very well be preempted for a cause of action.

But Judge LeChien had ruled that it was not preempted with respect to what effect that it may have had on Charlie on his decision about whether he should quit smoking or not, which is clearly an issue in the case. If you are going to keep all of that evidence out, as it seemed to me that you are ruling in the -- when I was questioning Ogelsby about that, then the two witnesses I have lined up to testify about that are Mr. Iaca, who is the Vice President in charge

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of advertising, and Mr. Ford, who is the Vice President in charge of marketing and where the promotions are done, then I will let them go. I don't want them -- what I am making is kind of an offer of proof here in asking for an advisory ruling about your position so that these gentlemen, if I'm not going to call them -- I mean this is the essence of their testimony. That's what they do. I don't want to further --

THE COURT: But you -- you would, to defeat their claim of contributory negligence, argue that these were insufficient admonishments in the ad?

MR. COOK: No. I would argue that the advertisements encouraged him to smoke. It has nothing to do with warnings at all. The purpose for the advertisement and the purpose for the promotion has nothing to do with defeating or diminishing the warning. What it has to do with is encouraging him to smoke, which is not preempted under -and in my negligence count, that it's contained there. The only thing that is preempted is warnings. I thought the reason that you kept out the advertisement because -- is that there are several things in that very complex decision. It says any evidence with respect to promotion and advertising which would attempt to say that it neutralized the warnings is not admissible. And I really don't know -- does that mean that these type of things cannot come in to prove, not the

cause of action, but their effect on Charlie?

THE COURT: I feel an obligation to look at where Judge LeChien made this ruling in the transcript. This was prior to the course of trial and --

MR. CRIST: Let me make a couple of observations if I can, your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. CRIST: First, I don't remember that ruling.

Secondly, Mr. Ford handles sales which is getting --

MR. COOK: It was in the motion in limine.

MR. CRIST: -- which is getting stuff into the field. Okay? It's the downstream. I mean he doesn't have advertising or marketing responsibility. So he can't really talk about those kind of issues at all. I mean for Bruce's clarification, he is not in that side of it. Mr. Iaca is advertising and marketing. I mean he gets those into the field, Bruce, but he doesn't make decisions about them or anything like that. That's on Iaca's side.

MR. COOK: Well, then if the Judge has to wait on it, why don't I -- based on that representation, why don't we cut Ford loose?

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COOK: And Iaca looks like a man about town. He probably really enjoys Belleville.

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THE COURT: Well, right now half a loaf is better than none. Let me try to find -- Mr. Cook feels that in the transcript this is accounted for and you indicate it wasn't the ruling of Judge LeChien.

MR. CRIST: I remember no such ruling, your Honor. But I think -- I can't conceive that these things were admissible for the purpose Mr. Cook suggests that they are admissible for.

THE COURT: Okay. I am going to reserve ruling on your offer of proof then. You can send Ford home.

MR. CRIST: Okay. Your Honor, there is one issue, however, with respect to Mr. Ford. And that is that -- and it may not be a problem at all. But I just don't want to get into an authentication problem with respect to a letter which he wrote to the field sales force after the McMahon letter. I take it you are not going to complain about that, Bruce? MR. COOK: I am going to complain about it being

hearsay.

THE COURT: You lost me on that one. What is that again?

MR. CRIST: Well, there is -- your Honor--

I mean I am going -- if you are going to MR. COOK: offer evidence of what he wrote, I am going to cross examine him on it. You are exactly right about that. Now --

| 1 | MR. CRIST: Okay. |
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| 2 | MR. COOK: things are admissible |
| 3 | MR. CRIST: If we can't otherwise get it in, we may |
| 4 | have to bring him back in our case then. |
| 5 | THE COURT: Ford? |
| 6 | MR. CRIST: Yes. Remember that letter? I don't |
| 7 | remember what exhibit it was, but something about they are |
| 8 | trying to send me information about |
| 9 | MR. COOK: Children smoking. |
| 10 | MR. CRIST: No. Send me information about stores |
| 11 | which are located near high schools and colleges. Mr. Ford |
| 12 | is the one who countermanded that order and, I think, the |
| 13 | person who issued or at least directed that there be issued |
| 14 | reprimands to Mr. McMahon on it. So |
| 15 | THE COURT: I think you might well have to bring |
| 16 | him back, sure. But it would be better to get him home for a |
| 17 | few days. |
| 18 | MR. COOK: I wasn't going to ask him anything about |
| 19 | it anyway when I put him on, Paul. Because you are going to |
| 20 | have to put him on directly on that. |
| 21 | MR. CRIST: Okay. |
| 22 | MR. COOK: If you will notice |
| 23 | MR. CRIST: If we can get by the authentication |
| 24 | problem, I mean we are just going to draw this thing out |
| | |

unnecessarily.

MR. COOK: Well, it isn't the question of authentication, Paul. You can't -- that I am going to cross examine him on that if you put him up there. I am going to cross examine him about that they didn't do anything about it until the Secretary of Health and Human Services knew about it. You would be better off leaving that alone. But that's your choice.

THE COURT: That's right. It's your choice, Mr. Crist. And we'll leave it --

MR. CRIST: We'll send him home for now. His 237 is withdrawn.

THE COURT: Thank you. See you in the morning.

MR. CRIST: We are here at 8:30?

THE COURT: 8:30.

(At this time Court adjourned as to this matter to reconvene at 8:30 a.m. on December 16, 1992.)

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